

Yugoslav Town Flourishing on Vision of the Virgin

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

MEDJUGORJE, Yugoslavia — Ivan Dragovic and Marija Pavlovic, two well-dressed, clean-cut young people from this tiny village, stood in the stifling heat of a priest's cluttered office one recent evening and recited a prayer to the Virgin Mary in their native Serbo-Croatian.

Around them pressed a tight semicircle of Roman Catholic priests from the United States, Italy, Ireland, Switzerland and South America, clutching rosaries and sweating heavily in their white collars. On their flanks, members of four American package tours focused home-video cameras, making tapes for hand-to-hand circulation around the U.S. heartland.

Mr. Dragovic and Miss Pavlovic suddenly broke off their prayer and dropped to their knees, pressing their palms together and staring intently upward, toward the top shelf of an ordinary bookcase, at the plaster statuette of Mary on it and at a crucifix attached to the wall.

For four minutes they held that gaze, occasionally mouthing indistinguishable words, while the witnesses and cameras looked on.

For the 2,212th consecutive evening, by these youths' account, a miraculous vision had occurred. Beginning at 6:40, they had seen and conversed with Mary, who they say reveals herself to them. The Virgin, by their account, has singled out Medjugorje, a poor, isolated mountain hamlet near the Adriatic coast in central Yugoslavia, and six of its youths to receive her messages for the rest of the world.

Not everyone believes it. The Roman Catholic bishop of nearby Mostar, for example, whose diocese includes Medjugorje, has not given official endorsement to the reported visions and, in fact, has criticized them as "hallucinations" and "illusions."

The Vatican has appointed a commission to study them but has not rendered a judgment. The caution and criticism are similar to that expressed by Roman Catholic Church before it endorsed public worship at such famous apparition sites as Lourdes, France; Fatima, Portugal, and Guadalupe, Mexico. Many other reported apparitions have failed to get Vatican endorsement.

Yugoslavia's officially atheist — and slightly chastened — Communist government scoffed at the reported apparitions for years, once detaining the parish priest briefly and barring construction of hotels. But it has dropped the construction ban and the state tourist agency is now booking its own tours.

No one tries anymore to discourage the hundreds of thousands of foreign pilgrims, including thousands of Americans, who flock in growing numbers to the arid, sun-seared spot to see, and believe in, the "miracle of Medjugorje."

For a country with 100-percent inflation, 14-percent unemployment, one of Europe's most crushing foreign debts and a socialist state's grudging reluctance to embrace capitalism, the phenomenon has become at least a miracle of easy money.

"After all, pilgrims are also tourists, and tourists bring money," said the Reverend Slavko Barbaric, one of six Franciscan fri-

ars who collectively preside over St. James Church and its renowned parishioners. "If Christians can forget God because of money, then why can't Marxists forget their ideology because of money?"

There is little sign of socialism in the rocky hills around St. James's twin, bony steeples. Instead, beginning at the church's main entrance is an explosion of private enterprise fully worthy of its mostly Western clientele. A milelong stretch of food, drink and souvenir vendors is arranged in booths and wooden huts on both sides of the narrow road leading to the church, their wares advertised in a jumble of English, Italian, German and Serbo-Croatian.

In the nearby town of Citluk, a host of well-appointed private restaurants, guest houses, money-changers and sports clubs stand in glaring contrast to the often shabby state shops in Mostar, 15 miles (25 kilometers) away.

Tracts of the sandy farmland that used to yield Medjugorje's meager existence are giving way now to whole subdivisions of gabled, white-stuccoed houses, built by families that have grown rich boarding foreign tourists and who are gambling that more are on the way.

Foreign operators have quickly moved in. Religious travel agencies from New Orleans, Houston and Washington had substantial groups of pilgrims quartered around Medjugorje on a seemingly typical day recently.

Church officials say Italians are based and flown in by the thousands each week. A special jet, the Queen of Peace, flies twice a week directly to Mostar bearing

pilgrims from Ireland. "There are estimates that five, six million have come here in the last six years," said Mr. Barbaric. "But really, no one knows how many there are."

Most of the foreign pilgrims never get to see the young people having visions. However, they are able to visit some of them during the day and are invited by the church to attend daily Masses and make their own pilgrimages up two steep hills nearby.

The origin of it all was a stroll up the smaller of the two hills, now called the "Hill of the Visions," taken by Mr. Dragovic, Miss Pavlovic and four friends on June 24, 1981.

"These were just typical kids, doing nothing, going for a walk, probably to sneak a cigarette," recounted Milona Hapsburg, 28, a German believer who came to see the place three years ago and ended up moving in as an assistant to the priests.

Suddenly, their account goes, the Virgin Mary appeared and spoke to the group. Stunned, the youths, then all in their early teens or younger, fled, but they were attracted back to the site the next day where they received a message from Mary. They took their story to the priests at the church, who believed them. Soon, a ritual was born.

The reported messages from Mary, who presents herself as "everyone's mother" and invites all "to join in God's peace," deal primarily with the goal of conversion of the world's nonbelievers through prayer and fasting.

The texts are posted in a multitude of



The Washington Post

languages on bulletin boards in the village and dissected by the priests in their sermons. "I love you, dear children, and therefore I do not know how many times I invite you and thank you for all that you are doing for my intention," reads part of the text from June 25.

She also reportedly confided 10 "secrets" to the young people in the first months of the apparitions. The secrets, which have not been disclosed, are said to relate to the future and the struggle between good and evil in the world.

The apparition has proved regular as clockwork, but also has responded to the recipients' changed situations. It moved from the hilltop to inside the church, then, as the hostility of the local hierarchy became evident, to an office of the parish house.

WORLD BRIEFS

6 Policemen Hurt in Karachi Rioting

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — Six policemen were injured and a train and several buses set on fire Monday in rioting in Pakistan's biggest city, Karachi, according to hospital officials and witnesses.

Local authorities said two persons were killed and eight, including two policemen, were injured Sunday night when policemen shot back after coming under fire near the airport. Witnesses said crowds had taken to the streets demanding the resignation of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junjo for failing to provide security. They blocked roads, threw gasoline bombs and set four vehicles on fire.

On Monday, police used tear gas and fired shotguns to control the disturbances, which broke out six days after at least 75 persons were killed and 300 hurt in car bomb attacks in Karachi. Monday morning at Malir, in the eastern part of the city, rioters attacked a commuter train, derailed the engine and set it on fire, the witnesses said. The protesters also burned at least seven buses and other government vehicles.

Nazi-Hunters Target U.K. Resident

LONDON (AP) — Officials from the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies urged Britain on Monday to investigate new evidence against a former Lithuanian platoon commander living in Scotland who they contended was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of Jews.

The center, which is based in Los Angeles, turned over more than 1,000 pages of documents to the Home Office, including signed depositions from three wartime colleagues in the Soviet Union who assert that Antanas Gecas ordered the executions of hundreds of Jews and killed many himself.

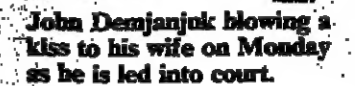
Mr. Gecas, 71, a retired mining engineer who came to Britain in 1947, has denied taking part in the murder of any of the 220,000 Lithuanian Jews who died at the hands of the Nazis in World War II. He said he was powerless to prevent activities in which his unit took part and contended he was the victim of a Soviet smear campaign.

Demjanjuk Dismisses Chief Counsel

JERUSALEM (AP) — John Demjanjuk, who is being tried for alleged Nazi war crimes, on Monday dismissed his chief defense attorney despite the refusal of the Israeli judges to grant a delay in the proceedings.

At a special hearing, presiding Judge Dov Levin accepted Mr. Demjanjuk's decision to dismiss Mark J. O'Connor, but denied a defense request to postpone the trial beyond a monthlong recess that had already been granted to Mr. Demjanjuk's attorneys. "I have a firm decision to release Mr. O'Connor from this trial even though the trial will resume on July 27," Mr. Demjanjuk said in his native Ukrainian.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 67, a retired U.S. auto worker, will take the stand when the trial resumes next Monday. The defendant is charged with being "Ivan the Terrible," a brutal guard at the Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland, where 850,000 Jews were killed in 1942 and 1943. He claims he is a victim of mistaken identity.



John Demjanjuk blowing a kiss to his wife on Monday as he is led into court.

Japanese Firms to Join SDI Research

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Japan and the United States are expected to sign an agreement Tuesday for Japanese companies to take part in the U.S. anti-missile research program, the Strategic Defense Initiative, American military officials said Monday.

Japan would become the fifth U.S. ally to join the effort to develop

launchers and other weapons that could destroy nuclear missiles and warheads in flight. Britain, West Germany, Italy and Israel have already signed such agreements.

Morocco Applies for EC Membership

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Morocco has formally applied for membership in the European Community, but a spokesman for the current EC president raised questions on Monday about the North African state's eligibility.

The application came in a letter from King Hassan II that was delivered to the Danish foreign minister, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, whose country is currently president of the EC. A formal EC response is expected later this year.

A Danish spokesman said the Moroccans were told that their country does not meet the criteria for membership in the 12-nation trading bloc. The EC's founding Treaty of Rome restricts membership to European states. Morocco currently enjoys only a preferential commercial agreement with the EC. Diplomats speculated that King Hassan's move was an attempt to get the best possible deal in a renegotiation of that agreement.

For the Record

Brent Anderson, an American who was flown out of China by the U.S. Air Force last week after being diagnosed as having AIDS, has arrived at a hospital in Columbus, Ohio, where a spokesman said he was in critical condition. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Several French international flights were delayed and two domestic flights canceled Monday as French air controllers continued their daily, hourlong strike action. They are striking over a pay claim focusing on better retirement. (APF)

The London Underground recorded 789 million passenger journeys in the past year. Congestion is increasing so much that it is becoming unsafe to be on at least one station platform. Anger in north London, in the rush hour, authorities said Monday. (AP)

Employees of Sudan's meteorological department began a three-day strike Monday to demand that their government office be turned into an independent corporation with modern equipment and improved terms of service. Daily weather bulletins to pilots and marine navigators will be suspended during the strike. (AP)

A baggage handler became trapped in the luggage compartment of a Delta Air Lines jet as it was preparing for takeoff Sunday from Atlanta, but the man was freed after passengers heard him banging and yelling. The Alabama Journal reported Monday in Montgomery, Alabama. (AP)

Paris Tells Shipowners To Avoid Gulf Routes

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France advised its shipowners not to send their vessels to the Gulf, a government spokesman said Monday.

A letter dated Friday from Ambassador Guellec, secretary of state for the sea, said that French ships in the area would be "entirely at their own risk and peril."

The letter was an indication of French government fears that the three-week diplomatic crisis between Paris and Tehran might grow into a more serious dispute. It was also a sign that France did not plan to use its navy to secure safe passage for French merchant ships.

On July 13, a French container ship, the Ville d'Anvers, was machine-gunned for about 30 minutes by two Iranian Navy launches. French officials said. The incident, in which no one was injured, was one of the events leading to the break in ties.

It was described by Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond on Sunday as "an act of war." On Monday, however, Foreign Ministry officials said that France did not intend to seek anything more than financial compensation for the damage to the ship.

Officials said the Ville d'Anvers had left the Gulf under escort from a French naval vessel after undergoing repairs in Bahrain.

Meanwhile, Iran's president, Ali Khamenei, said that Tehran would not back down in the current confrontation, the official Islamic Republic News Agency reported Monday.

"Iran has taken the necessary

steps to confront diplomatic warfare," IRNA quoted him as saying in the city of Tabriz late Sunday. It said he described his country's current dispute with France as "a new plot by the major powers against the Islamic Republic."

Mr. Khamenei's speech coincided with an interview on French television in which Mr. Raimond said that the central issue in the dispute — that an Iranian Embassy interpreter, Wahid Gerdji, should appear before a magistrate investigating terrorist attacks in Paris — was "not negotiable."

Iran has responded by ordering the French consul in Tehran, Paul Torri, to appear before the state prosecutor on charges of espionage, aiding counterrevolutionaries and drug-trafficking to create a parallel with the Gerdji case. France rejects such a parallel because Mr. Torri has diplomatic immunity and Mr. Gerdji does not.

But, in his speech Sunday, Mr. Khamenei did not repeat allegations, made by Interior Minister Sayed Ali Akbar Mohtashami the day before, that an unspecified number of other French diplomats in Tehran also were suspected of such crimes and faced arrest. France has 11 diplomats at its embassy in Tehran as well as a number of nondiplomatic staff.

With fears that the dispute could grow into a hostage crisis such as that endured by the United States for 14 months after Iranian students overran its embassy in November 1979, French officials drew comfort Monday from signs that Iran, while anxious not to lose face, was not driving home the more ominous charges.

A spokesman in Bonn said Monday that the West German Embassy in Tehran has delivered food and other supplies without interference to the diplomats inside the French Embassy. United Press International reported from Bonn.

Foreign Ministry officials noted that Mr. Mohtashami's allegations had not been given a wide airing by the Iranian media, indicating that they did not have much official backing.

The charges had not been renewed during contacts between France's chargé d'affaires in Tehran, Pierre LaFrance, and the Iranian authorities, they said.

Talks in Tehran between the French mission there and the Iranian Foreign Ministry were the only channel of negotiation at present, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Gerdji was summoned three weeks ago for questioning by a judge investigating bombings in Paris in the spring and fall of 1986 that killed 13 persons and injured more than 150. The attacks were claimed by a committee seeking the release of three Middle Eastern terrorists serving life sentences in French prisons. The bombings have been linked to a pro-Iranian Islamic extremist group.

Since Friday, the embassies in both capitals have been sealed off, with only the chargé d'affaires authorized to leave.



A policeman in Paris checked the papers Monday of a passer-by near the Iranian Embassy.

Next Queue, Next Stamp, Next Day: Welcome to Egyptian Bureaucracy

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

CAIRO — The Mugammas, a grim, gray Stalinesque bulk of a building, looms by Tahrir Square's chaotic traffic in central Cairo, a symbol of the sprawling, indolent bureaucracy that clogs Egyptian life.

Thousands, perhaps tens of thousands of Egyptians, wander through its grimy, cheerless corridors each day in search of myriad pieces of paper and official stamps, crouching on the floors to fill out forms and jostling to the counters. In little side offices, the government workers sit drinking endless cups of coffee and tea, gossiping quietly.

"Unless you know somebody in the Mugammas, unless you have a connection, you could be in there for a week before you got your papers stamped," a young woman said.

Built in the early 1960s when Gamal Abdel Nasser was at the height of his political power, the Mugammas — it is an Arabic word that roughly means the central complex — was to be a proud symbol of the Arab socialism. It was an example of what the government would do for the people, with an office for each ministry.

Today, it is a grim reminder of the heritage of Nasserism. Egypt's population, like the bureaucracy, has swollen since, and there are many more official buildings. But the very name of the Mugammas, like some monster of folklore, arouses dread.

The central air shaft is draped in garbage, with a white coating of infinite scraps of official documents. Local lore has it that people sometimes become so frustrated in the Mugammas that they hurl themselves to their deaths from the staircases.

Wedge into the parking lot outside, where some entrepreneurs set up ancient cameras and modern photocopying machines and others offer to pilot applicants through the maze, are many empty black and white taxis.

They are not waiting for customers, at least not yet. They are waiting for the government workers — most of whom make the equivalent of \$15 to \$20 a month — to slip away from their desks and begin their real paying work as taxi drivers. So many government employ-

ees hold down second jobs that, the saying goes, "Egypt is socialist in the morning and capitalist in the afternoon."

How many people are employed in the Mugammas? It was a question that met a bureaucratic response.

"You are most welcome, sit down," said the public relations man for the Mugammas.

As the question was broached, a frown crossed his face. He thought for a minute.

"You must take a permission from the governor of Cairo," he said with visible relief. "Come back with a letter."

"You are most welcome, sit down," said an official at Abdeen Palace, the governor's office, a few blocks away. There was a brief frown at the question.

"You must take a permission from the Ministry of Information," he said, smiling now. "Come back with a letter."

It is perhaps a hangover of the Ottoman Empire, this obsession with papers, stamps and dusty files that pervades the Arab world. The stolid, often corrupt bureaucracy is a stock figure of complaints and jokes. And, throughout the Arab world, the only way to deal with bureaucracy is to circumvent it, with wasta (influence) or bakshish (bribe).

Historians cannot quite agree on whether bureaucracy began in Egypt or in China. In Egypt it started with the measuring and allocating of the yearly life-giving floodwaters of the Nile. And it is in

Egypt, many would say, that bureaucracy has reached its most maddening form.

"It was a nightmare," recalled a man who recently spent a week trying to register his car. "Every time I thought I had all the papers, it was only all the papers for that one step."

"It's a marvelous system," said a government official with the amused resignation with which Egyptians deal with their problems.

"We have universities that don't teach anything to prepare for jobs that don't do anything."

According to the official figures, three million Egyptians are employed by the government, roughly a third of the formal work force.

This vast employment — "excess labor" — which serves as a kind of welfare, is achieved, he added, "with no increase in the actual services provided by the government."

Each year, about 400,000 more Egyptians, including about 40,000 university graduates, come onto the job market, in which there are few jobs.

Recent reports that a government study had found that the average government servant works only 27 minutes a day brought a domestic commentary in the Cairo newspapers.

"If people have a chance to go to Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia to work, they do that," said a man who supplements his pay — the equivalent of about \$40 a month — by driving a taxi to support his wife and two children. "If not they must work for the government."

ISRAEL: Conference Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Shimon Peres, a member of the Labor Party who has been trying to convince his government to accept an international peace conference.

However, also as expected, Mr. Abdel Meguid found his call for an international conference rejected by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a member of the Likud bloc.

During a two-hour discussion, Mr. Shamir told the Egyptian envoy that the best way to break the current deadlock was the same way Egypt and Israel broke it nearly a decade ago — through direct talks. This time, the talks would be between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, a senior Israeli official said.

Besides calling for an international conference, Mr. Abdel Meguid reaffirmed Egypt's attachment to the Camp David peace treaty with Israel and delivered to Mr. Shamir a long personal letter from President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, the official said. The contents of the letter were not disclosed.

As often is the case in the Middle East, it was action on the ground, and not around the discussion table, that seemed to be shaping events — such as Mr. Sharon's dispatch of a bulldozer to the planned site of an Israeli settlement, to be called Anei Hefez, in the northern West Bank.

Although the government has agreed in principle to build a settlement at Anei Hefez, no permit for its construction has been issued, no plan of settlement approved by the Housing Ministry and no proof of land ownership confirmed by the Israeli military government in the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Sharon was quoted by the Jerusalem Post as saying that a survey of the area on Friday and his dispatch of the bulldozer were preliminary acts of "extending ownership of land which is clearly Jewish."

Israeli troops dispatched by Mr. Rabin told the bulldozer operator he lacked a permit to operate in the area and sent him home before he really started work.

Politically, Mr. Sharon's initiative was an ineffective ploy, said political commentators. It forced the Labor Party minister of defense to stand out troops to block an effort at settlement, while embarrassing Mr. Sharon's two main Likud rivals, Mr. Shamir and Housing Minister David Levy.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Levy were left looking as though they had fallen behind Mr. Sharon in their zeal for new settlement building, which could hurt them in the highly nationalistic Likud camp.

Mr. Sharon accused Mr. Rabin of being responsible for "a new dimension in the loss of central authority in Israel" by ordering the army to halt his bulldozing.

Tour of Black Africa Shatters Afrikaners' Preconceptions

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

ACCRA, Ghana — For 61 white South Africans, most of them dissident Afrikaners, it was a journey from pariah status to acceptability.

The academics and business and professional people who held talks last week with the African National Congress in Dakar, Senegal, were accorded the status of visiting dignitaries as they visited two more West African countries, Burkina Faso and Ghana.

Group members said the tour, sharply criticized by the South African government and extreme-right whites at home, demonstrated Black Africa's readiness to accept the element in South Africa most closely identified with the apartheid policy of white domination, provided they are prepared to renounce it.

In what for most was their first venture into black Africa, the Afrikaners appeared first astonished, then delighted at the warmth of their reception in countries that have barred entry to white South Africans and sought to isolate South Africa internationally.

As the 10-day tour progressed, their reserve and skepticism gave way to embraces for their black hosts and the African National Congress leaders who accompanied them on the tour as they left Ghana on Friday. It was a personal triumph for Frederick van

Zyl Slabbert, the former leader of South Africa's liberal Progressive Federal Party, who resigned from the white-controlled Parliament last year to found an institute for promoting interracial contact.

Mr. Slabbert chose the group to participate in the sessions, the largest ever between white South Africans and exiled leaders of the outlawed ANC, which opinion polls show has the strongest support of South Africa's black movements.

He chose mainly influential Afrikaners with doubts about the morality and viability of apartheid, but were uncertain what sort of future they would have under black majority rule.

As the tour drew to its close, most said it had been a profound personal experience that had destroyed many preconceptions.

As one leading member of the group put it: "It has been an overwhelming experience and I think it is going to take a long time for us to absorb it all. For many, our whole conceptual framework has been shattered."

Moving on from Senegal, one of Africa's few multiparty democracies, the Afrikaners' reception in the revolutionary republic of Burkina Faso, formerly known as Upper Volta, was tumultuous. Thousands of cheering people lined the streets as the visitors were driven through the mud-brick capital of Ouagadougou in a motorcade.

The South Africans attended a State of the ANC banquet where President Thabo Mbeki, who is House speaker, held a two-hour discussion with them in his palace garden. They also were driven into the countryside to plant trees to help halt the encroaching desert and to commemorate what Captain Sankara called a "historic visit."

In Ghana, the welcome was less spectacular but equally warm and, for the Afrikaners, even more meaningful. This is the spiritual birthplace of African nationalism, whose leader, Kwame Nkrumah, launched a pan-African campaign against apartheid and was the central figure in getting South Africa expelled from the British Commonwealth in 1961.

The group was taken to the W.E.B. Du Bois memorial, where they heard speeches praising the founder of the American black civil rights movement and Nkrumah.

On Thursday evening, Afrikaners and members of the ANC mingled in the tropical night with members of the Ghanaian government in the conference complex, where 22 years ago, the Organization of African Unity discussed opening a war of liberation against South Africa.

The head of Ghana's military regime, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, did not attend the gathering. He met privately for two hours with Mr. Slabbert and the leader

of the ANC delegation, Thabo Mbeki, who is House speaker, held a two-hour discussion with them in his palace garden. They also were driven into the countryside to plant trees to help halt the encroaching desert and to commemorate what Captain Sankara called a "historic visit."

In public forums and press conferences, the two found themselves on the same side of the argument, defending a shared commitment against racism from criticism from radical black nationalists.

This was strikingly illustrated at a joint press conference when the group arrived in Accra. After questioning Mr. Slabbert about his motives for meeting with the ANC, implying it might be a white attempt to blunt the black organization's revolutionary commitment, a young Ghanaian journalist turned sharply to Mr. Mbeki and demanded: "Do you really trust these whites?"

"Yes," came the instant reply. "There is nothing in a person's color that defines his politics."

Until then, many of the whites had remained skeptical of the organization's repeated declarations of the principle of multiracialism and their assurances that they harbored no dark thoughts of racial revenge.

However, the skepticism seemed to dissipate as the whites heard the ANC delegates defend the same position again and again before critical black audiences. Some expressed the belief that, far from being expelled, the commitment to multiracialism was a political liability held out of conviction despite pressure from extremists.

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Ortega Says U.S. Scandal Shows Weak Democracy

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The U.S. congressional hearings on the Iran-contra affair show "the decomposition of the so-called democracy in the United States," according to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua.

Speaking Sunday to a crowd of tens of thousands of Nicaraguans in the northern city of Managua on the eighth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, Mr. Ortega said the United States was continuing to plan direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

He charged that the Reagan administration was not seeking a negotiated solution to the conflict between the Managua government and U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras.

In his first substantial public comment on the Iran-contra hearings, Mr. Ortega ridiculed President Ronald Reagan's assertion that he was not told that the contras would receive profits diverted from secret U.S. arms sales to Iran.

"If it is true that President Reagan did not know," Mr. Ortega said, "what this shows is that the president of a world power is not aware of what is happening in his offices, his basements, his hallways and even in the White House itself."

Mr. Ortega spoke in Managua's central plaza, where many in the crowd had arrived on government trucks and buses from outlying areas. He estimated the current size of the contra force at 6,000, but Western diplomats in Managua have put the figure at about twice that.

Since the U.S.-backed war against the Sandinist government began in 1980, Mr. Ortega said, there have been 43,176 Nicaraguan casualties. He said Nicaraguan export earnings fell from \$450.4 million in 1980 to \$229.8 million last year.

"The principal cause of our economic problems is the terrorist policy of interventionist war that the United States has launched against Nicaragua," he said.

"The United States does not want any kind of negotiation," Mr. Ortega continued, "and this is something the Nicaraguan people and the international community must see clearly."

As is his custom in major speeches, Mr. Ortega expressed solidarity with the Palestinian cause and with opposition movements in Haiti, Chile, South Africa and Puerto Rico. He added an expression of support for the government of Panama, which he said "is today threatened by Yankee imperialism."

The Reagan administration has refused to open talks with Nicaragua, suggesting instead that Nicaraguan leaders negotiate with the rebels. Nicaragua has rejected this formula.

The principal foreign dignitary at the ceremony in Managua was Oliver Tambo, leader of African National Congress. Mr. Tambo, who was given a medal, said South Africa and Nicaraguans "face the same enemy, imperialism."



LOUISIANA — Kris Kristofferson, an American singer and songwriter, raising his fist in salute during a concert in Matagalpa, Nicaragua. Mr. Kristofferson performed a song he wrote in honor of the eighth anniversary of the Sandinist government's overthrow of General Anastasio Somoza, the former president.

Reagan, Heartened by U.S. Reaction To North, May Seek More Contra Aid

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials, bolstered by what they see as the positive portrayal of their Nicaragua policy in the Iran-contra hearings and by the recent military efforts of the anti-Sandinist rebels, said the Reagan administration was convinced that the president now had a stronger case to seek more aid for the insurgents.

Officials said President Ronald Reagan is close to deciding on whether to make the request, which would be an important display of confidence by Mr. Reagan and his top aides, who several months ago regarded any continued U.S. assistance as a major question mark.

The officials said there was strong support for seeking the increased financing, primarily from the State Department and from

Mr. Reagan's political advisers, who said there has been a rise in public approval for such assistance after the congressional testimony last week by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

"There has probably been more attention drawn to the actual policy over the period of the last couple of weeks than had been in the past," said Thomas C. Griscam, the White House communications director, on Sunday.

Officials said that Mr. Reagan would likely make a decision after he reviews the recommendations from the State Department, the staff of the National Security Council and other top White House officials, including Howard H. Baker Jr., the chief of staff.

The request is likely to be made before Congress recesses next month, one aide said.

White House officials acknowledged several months ago that they faced an uphill fight when the president sought \$105 million for the rebels for the 1988 fiscal year.

By contrast, officials said the view was now emerging within the administration that it could effectively tell Congress that the financing should be increased to \$130 million to \$140 million and expanded to 18 months.

In addition, the White House officials said the administration felt it could now argue that the Nicaraguan rebels are beginning to make military gains.

Marlin M. Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, reflected that view last week when he said that the contras now had about 15,000 troops operating inside Nicaragua and that they are achieving "considerable success."

Magazine Says North Leaked Details Concerning Achille Lauro Hijacking

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Newsweek magazine has disclosed that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North leaked details to the magazine about the interception of the extremists involved in the Achille Lauro operation, although he complained at the Iran-contra hearings that revelations by congressmen about the mission had compromised sensitive intelligence.

In his testimony before the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair, Colonel North said that he had lied to Congress about his actions because he felt its members often leaked sensitive information.

As an example, he discussed the hijacking by Arab extremists of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro in October 1985, in which an American tourist, Leon Klinghoffer, was killed.

After the ship's passengers were freed, U.S. planes intercepted an Egyptian plane carrying the men believed to be the hijackers. A Newsweek article about the incident contained many behind-the-scenes details of the interception.

In its latest issue, Newsweek noted that Colonel North testified at the Iran-contra hearings that "a number of members of Congress" made revelations about the Achille Lauro operation "that very seriously compromised our intelligence activities."

"But the colonel did not mention," the Newsweek article continued, "that details of the interception, first published in a Newsweek cover story, were leaked by none other than Colonel North himself."

Neil Hensberg, editorial communications manager for Newsweek, said he could not say whether the details the colonel disclosed to Newsweek were the details said by the colonel to have compromised intelligence activities.

CONTRA: Poindexter Tells Panel He Has 'No Regrets'

(Continued from Page 1)

ter the decision was made to go public. Representative Dick Cheney, Republican of Wyoming, said, "The reason for not misleading Congress is a very practical one. It's self-defeating."

"Eventually," he added, "you destroy the president's credibility." Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said the result would be "suicidal" for the American form of government if Congress and the executive branch continued to "lie to each other or withhold information or... alter or shred documents."

He said that officials of the various administrations, as well as members of Congress, were guilty of leaking of sensitive secrets.

But he said that Congress's response had not been to cut off covert operations. By the same token, he said, the administration can't say, "Let's get a private band of black-bag specialists who will be

unaccountable to anyone except the president, if we decide to tell the president."

When Senator Paul S. Trible Jr., Republican of Virginia, turned his attention to the honor code in effect at the U.S. Naval Academy, Admiral Poindexter replied heatedly.

"I have always lived by the honor concept and I still live that way today," he said. "My whole time as national security adviser I worked very hard to do the best that I could to protect the national security of the United States. I don't have any regrets for anything that I did."

"I think that the actions I took were in the long-term interests of the country," he said.

At one point, he was asked about a statement that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d made on Nov. 26 that the admiral knew only generally about the diversion of Iranian arms sales proceeds to the contras.

The admiral said, "I didn't suggest that Mr. Meese say that. You'll have to talk to him about it." He added, "I don't plan to."

Admiral Poindexter said he periodically informed Mr. Reagan of certain aspects of the contra resupply effort. He said Mr. Reagan knew that Colonel North was the principal National Security Council aide involved in the project.

Mr. O'Neill, from his home in Massachusetts, said Admiral Poindexter's accusation that he had delayed aid to the contras was "not true," and that "I never deliberately slowed them down."

Mr. O'Neill, who opposed aid to the contras, said Admiral Poindexter "still doesn't have a real good idea of how Congress operates." He said the delay in final approval for the assistance was the result of the normal legislative process.

Admiral Poindexter was scheduled to end his testimony on Tuesday. (AP, JPI)

Webster Delaying Any Shake-Ups

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence, will abide by his previously stated plans to make no decisions on personnel changes before the inquiries into the Iran-contra affair are completed, according to a CIA spokeswoman.

The spokeswoman, Kathy Pherson, made her remarks Sunday in response to articles in the Los Angeles Times and The New York Times. The papers reported that Mr. Webster had decided either to replace the head of the CIA's domestic service, Clair George, and one of Mr. George's senior deputies, Duane C. Clarridge.

Mr. George and Mr. Clarridge worked with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the former National Security Council aide, and William J. Casey, the late CIA director, who were deeply involved in the Iran-contra affair.

Tokyo Businessman Accused Of Illegal Data Sale to Soviets

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A Tokyo businessman illegally sold aircraft computer technology to Soviet officials here, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police said Monday.

The businessman, Minoru Shimizu, sold details of a computer program that calculates fuel-efficient flight plans depending on wind speed and direction, according to a Ministry of International Trade and Industry official.

Mr. Shimizu, 55, is the former director of the export division of the Tokyo Aircraft Instrument Co. Police said he probably will be charged with selling the information to Tokyo representatives of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, and the Soviet trade mission in Tokyo, and will be prosecuted for theft and misappropriation of company property.

The case has been referred to the prosecutor's office. Japan already is on the defensive over an illegal sale of technology to the Soviet Union, in which the Toshiba Machine Co. was found to have exported militarily sensitive propeller-milling equipment.

The United States claims that the illegal export enabled the Soviet Union to make quieter submarines. The trade ministry official and the police said, however, that they did not believe that the technology was defense-related, nor that the sale constituted a grave security risk.

The trade ministry official said the type of computer involved in the case was a 16-bit computer, one that is not particularly technologically advanced, and the program was calculated based on information published in the United States.

Nonetheless, he said, even 16-bit computer technology is barred from export to the Soviet Union under Japan's foreign exchange and trade control law.

American airline companies already use this automatic fuel-efficiency computer program, the official said.

According to the trade ministry official and the police, Mr. Shimizu photocopied the information without the knowledge of others in his

company and sold it between 1984 and this past April to Y.G. Pokrovskii, a Soviet trade official in Tokyo, and Y.N. Demidov, a Tokyo representative of Aeroflot.

According to Japanese press reports, Mr. Shimizu gave the officials the information in several installments and received payments that may have totaled tens of thousands of dollars.

Because Mr. Shimizu sold the information to Soviet officials in Tokyo, the official said, the sale was not technically an export and Mr. Shimizu will probably be charged with stealing the information from his own company and using his position to misappropriate company secrets.

An official of the Tokyo Aircraft Instrument Co. refused to comment on the case.

Toshiba Apologizes

Toshiba Corp. of Japan on Monday took advertising space in three major U.S. newspapers to apologize for Toshiba Machine Co.'s sale of advanced metal milling machines to the Soviet Union. Reuters reported from New York.

In the full-page notices in The New York Times, The Washington Post and The Wall Street Journal, Toshiba said it shared the shock and anger of the American people, the administration and Congress caused by the deal.

Repeating its assertion that it had no knowledge of the actions of Toshiba Machine Co., Toshiba Corp. said it nevertheless "profoundly apologizes for these past actions by a subsidiary of Toshiba."

NOW Calls for Reagan Impeachment, Voices to Block Supreme Court Nominee

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The National Organization for Women has closed its annual convention with a call for President Ronald Reagan's impeachment over the Iran-contra affair and a vow to block Judge Robert H. Bork's confirmation as a Supreme Court justice.

Molly Yard, who on Saturday succeeded Eleanor Smeal as president of the largest U.S. feminist group, also said Sunday that the organization intended to help put a woman in the White House and would work to elect women to Congress and state legislatures.

In an overwhelming voice vote on Sunday, the last day of the three-day meeting, the 2,400 delegates approved a resolution calling for Mr. Reagan's impeachment on the grounds that he had not respected the constitutional separation of powers and had tried to impede investigations of illegal activities.

Another resolution, opposing Judge Bork's elevation to the Supreme Court, is a priority, Ms.

Yard said. "He is a Neanderthal," she said. "I don't quite know why he is still around."

She also said that in August the organization planned to picket the Vatican mission in Washington to protest the Roman Catholic Church's ban on abortion and birth control for Catholics. "We want to say loud and clear we don't like being told by the pope about birth control and abortion," Ms. Yard said. "We intend to keep abortion safe and legal in this country."

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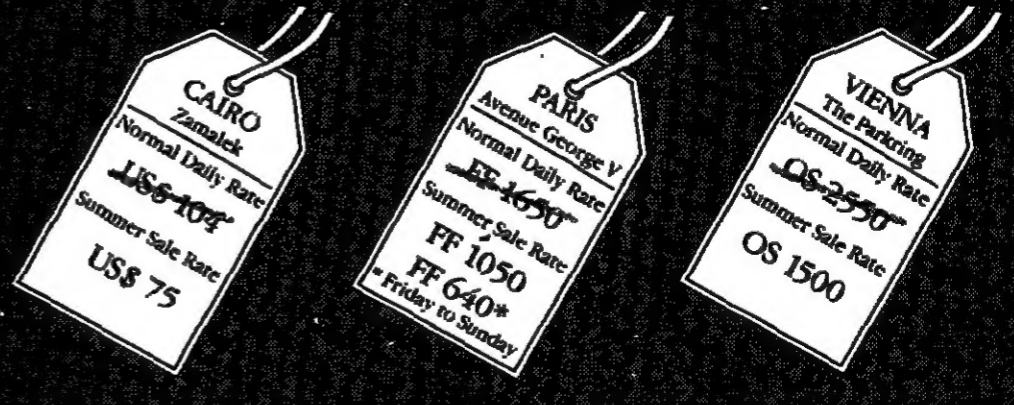
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ARTS / LEISURE



The Glass House at New Canaan, Ct.

Reflections in the Glass House That Philip Johnson Built

By Joseph Giovannini
New York Times Service

NEW CANAAN, Connecticut — "All architects want to live beyond their death," said Philip Johnson, sitting in the living area of his Glass House here, reflecting on why he has given it to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. "There's room for 12 houses on the land — I'd rather preserve it than have a tacky tacky subdivision built. And I'd like to build up a national trust."

Johnson, for nearly 40 years the owner of the Glass House, which he designed for himself, has recently become its tenant. In December he completed negotiations, started in the 1970s, to transfer the house and grounds to the Trust.

While the 81-year-old Johnson still spends weekends dining and reading in the Glass House, sleeping in the brick guest house opposite, working in a small library in a nearby meadow, his estate of eight separate structures has become one of 18 National Trust properties.

He can occupy the house as long as he wants, but when it opens to the public it will be the trust's only abstract modernist building, and its only home designed by an architect for himself. A built record of Johnson's musings, the complex will be an American equivalent of Sir John Soane's house and museum in London.

Dressed casually in a sweater, and wearing rubber boots because he had just walked across the wet meadow from the study, Johnson spoke of the house as he sat on a Mies van der Rohe chaise longue, among Mies chairs, in a glass-and-steel building itself inspired by Mies. The furnishings in the open-plan, free-span house had not been changed or repositioned since he placed them there 38 years ago.

It was just after World War II and Johnson, as director of design and architecture at the Museum of Modern Art, was working with Mies on the approaching show of Mies's work when he was introduced to the possibility of a glass house. "Mies had mentioned to me as early as 1945 how easy it would be to build a house entirely of large sheets of glass," Johnson said. "I was skeptical."

For three years he worked on a design, and in 1949 completed the structure along with a brick guest house. The Glass House was symmetrical, serene and entirely enclosed in glass — the woods could be seen through glass panes that themselves reflected the woods. Anyone in the house essentially occupied the landscape; Johnson went to bed with deer watching.

Because he was his own client and willing to live in an architectural



Philip Johnson at home.

ideal uncompromised by conventional notions of privacy and convenience, he was able to create a pure Miesian vision: a classically proportioned frame with meticulously detailed, finely proportioned steel limbs. "More Mies than Mies," the Princeton architect Michael Graves has said.

The press and students came. So did Mies and Frank Lloyd Wright. "Mies thought the workmanship was bad, that the design was bad, that it was a bad copy of his Farnsworth house, which had inspired me," Johnson said. "He thought I should have understood his work better." Mies also disapproved of the ceiling joists being of wood.

Wright, walking through the door, asked whether he should take his hat off or leave it on.

Like a lightning rod, the house has drawn critics and controversy over the decades. "By surrounding his house with all glass instead of much glass, Philip Johnson has stepped through the mirror," wrote the editors of Architectural Forum soon after the house was finished.

Serge Chermayeff, a professor of architecture at Yale, said, "Imagine

living in a house where you carry the garbage out the front door."

The house attracted many guests, and for about two decades the animated, opinionated, insatiably curious Johnson held a salon. Open-glass-house, however, finally came to a stop, he said, "with my wish to work on weekends." The architect normally lives in New York during the week and uses the house as a weekend retreat.

While the house never changed, the surroundings did — the property became a canvas and a laboratory. "I learned that a pavilion in the woods is suffocated by the trees," he said. "They close in. The wallpaper needed pushing out."

Johnson bought several adjacent parcels of land and started to build other structures in the reaches of the new property, designing the grounds to make a picturesque landscape with borrowed views and several meadows on several levels. He created a small lake at the bottom of the rock shelf on which the house sits. Thinning the trees revealed the old stone walls of the original farm land.

He added a miniature pavilion of

columns in the lake in 1962, an earth-bermed "underground" gallery in 1965, a white sculpture gallery with a glass roof in 1970, a walled study under a conical roof in 1979, a monumental free-standing staircase in 1985 and, most recently, a ghost of a structure: a tulip cage made of chain-link fencing set atop the foundations of a ruined farm building. All the habitable structures other than the Glass House have solid masonry walls with very few windows.

A veteran of a thousand tours of his property and house, Johnson listens attentively to comments as he opens doors, shoulders movable picture walls, points out the landmark trees, notes influences. Still holding a pencil from an afternoon of drawing, he pointed out the newly renovated bathroom in the brick house, surfaced in marble with dramatic veining. The sculpture gallery has stairs that step in a square spiral down several levels, as at the Guggenheim Museum in New York. "That was a period in the 1970s of unfaithfulness to the Glass House," he remarked.

But all views and paths lead back to the Glass House, which remains the command station for the property. Unlike the other buildings, it shows no sign of age and little sign of fashion.

"I feel it was one of the most significant houses of the period," said Frank Sacher, a vice president of the National Trust. "It changed the way a house looked, with an open plan and a new relationship between the outside and inside."

"I'd never do it again — I'm numb when I think about the Glass House," Johnson said. "I feel now it's a vacuum. I never think of the house except for repairs: the most interesting house is the one I'm going to do next."

Still, he defends it. "I was brought up on a sleeping porch, so I'm used to this," he said. "It's very livable because, like anything else, you adapt to it. When it's too hot, you eat or sleep outside. In a house like this, you live in the weather — it's a changing shoal."

As the day draws to a close he walks among the reflections in the glass, through the shadows of trees that fall through the glass, and it is clear that he is completely at home here. The Mies chairs are for him like old familiar armchairs: the Glass House like a comfortable den, and the landscape simply the outermost boundary of his house. From outside, through the glass wall, his figure can be seen as he reclines on the chaise, reading, profiled against the far woods and the sky that, because of the house, have become his second nature.

Delights of the Ravenna Festival

By William Weaver

RAVENNA — Founded only last year, the Ravenna festival has already confirmed its prominent place in the rich summer feast of music in Italy. Properly this series of events is entitled "Ravenna in Festival," an appropriate denomination because, although the city's two theaters are well exploited,

activities spill over into the squares and monuments.

A typically original feature is the weekly reading from the "Divine Comedy" at the tomb of Dante, where the readers include not only well known actors but also eminent figures like the distinguished poet Giorgio Caproni and the composer Luciano Berio.

But this, after all, is Italy, and so

most Italian festival means opera. The Ravenna program includes some standard repertory works with international stars: "Carmen" with Agnes Baltsa, "La Forza del Destino" with Carlo Bergonzi. But to opera specialists, the central occasion of the crammed calendar is the revival of Donizetti's "Alina, Regina di Golconda," being staged for the first time in almost a century (the last performance of record seems to have been in 1891).

Written in 1828 for Genoa, "Alina" is a work of Donizetti's youth, though there is nothing tentative about the ebullient and inventive score. At times, the shadow of Rossini seems to fall across the stage, but it is not an unwelcome presence. Donizetti, even at the age of 30, knew how to absorb influences and profit from them.

Last week's performances in the lovely Teatro Alighieri clearly showed that "Alina" deserves revival and a wider audience. The libretto is a light-hearted fantasy about a girl from Provence who becomes first a slave, then an Oriental queen, with some elegant verses by Felice Romani, who later wrote "Anna Bolena" and "L'Elisir d'Amore" for the composer. But most-

ly the text is a series of situations that offer pretexts for singing, impassioned or witty or wistful.

The title role is extremely demanding, but also enchanting when sung as it was here by the appealing young Daniela Dessi. She was alternately vulnerable and imperious, pert and pyrotechnical. Only at the very end of the long evening was there some sign of strain, more than understandable and forgivable. She was supported by a strong cast: the virtuoso tenor Rockwell Blake was the perfidious Seide while the lyrical baritone Paolo Cordi was impressive as the romantic Volmar. As a pair of comic confidants, Adelia Tabiaddon and Andrea Martini were musical, funny and well-matched. Antonello Alemandi conducted the Emilia Romagna Youth Orchestra with enthusiasm (though occasionally with ensemble troubles).

The opera was a delight to watch: Lorenza Codignola's direction was bright but never fussy, and Pasquale Grossi devised versatile, beautifully exotic sets and magical costumes.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

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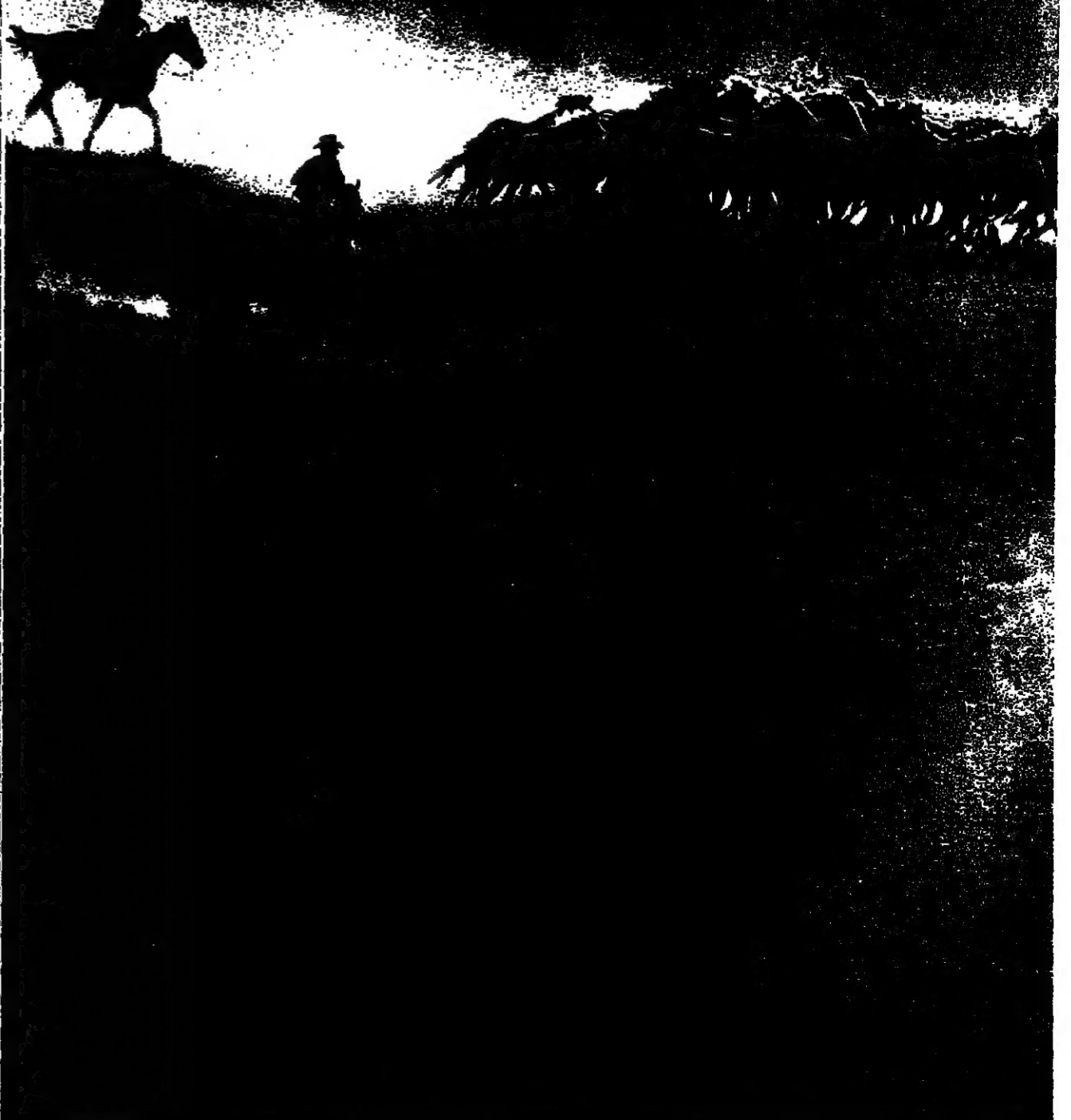


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OPINION

A Korean Tang of Liberty
Spices the Winds of Asia

By A.M. Rosenthal

SEUL — It is hot, muggy and rainy here and any day the streets may be filled again with riot and tear gas. But it is a wonderful time to visit Seoul. The city has the tang of liberty, clear and heady. Yes, everybody knows that although political freedom is within grasp, it can

ON MY MIND

still slip out. There is fear that either furious generals or the strong radical fringe within the student movement may try to destroy the goal of the South Korean revolution: a quick, peaceful transition to democracy.

The fears are really not so in the particular significance of the democratic revolution of June 1987; if it holds it will have an importance that will reach beyond this striving land.

The Philippine revolution of 1985-86 was an emotional spur acknowledged openly by the opposition here, and privately by the government.

But there are countries in Asia and the Pacific with a great deal more in common with the prosperous, freshly industrialized, competitive kind of country that South Korea has become than with the impoverished Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan may find their own middle classes deciding that they are entitled to political liberty as well as high technology. The military regimes in Indonesia and Pakistan must be watching Seoul with some nervousness, too.

And the government that probably fears the success of a democratic revolution in South Korea most is the fiercely repressive Communist dictatorship in North Korea. The combination of economic progress and democratic freedom could be a dangerous contrast to the empty streets, icy economic barrenness and political strangulation in the North.

This city is an economic volcano: skyscrapers everywhere, miles of markets in the streets — a world of energy, hustle and intense commercial creativity, bouncing day and night. It erupted out of the talent and determination of a people who seem genetically incapable of giving

in, either to a history of oppression or to their own rocky, scrubby land.

In the first half of this century, Japanese colonialists ruled Korea with brutality and contempt. Then, after World War II, the United States kindly allowed the Russians to occupy the northern part of the country, temporarily of course. The Koreans paid the price for American stupidity; one nation was cleaved in two.

That cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of South Korean, American and other allied soldiers when the North Koreans attacked in 1950. Then came a quarter century of South Korean military dictatorship — which in the beginning Washington could have prevented by insisting that the generals return to barracks with their American weapons.

But the energies of South Korean workers and businessmen brought prosperity. Still they yearned for something more: political liberty.

American specialists kept telling South Korean democrats not to push hard, warning that Korean traditions and Confucian heritage were incompatible with swift movement to democracy, you see.

The South Koreans did not see. Year after year opposition leaders were jailed and beaten and year after year students battled in the streets for a free political system. They did not seem to think freedom was antithetical to Confucian tradition, or maybe didn't care if it was.

Last month, a thought struck a former general called Roh Tae Woo, who was supposed to be the military's handpicked winner in the coming presidential election: If you can't beat them, join them.

He gave in to almost all the demands for democratic freedoms made by the people in the street, mostly because he knew their parents were behind them.

Mr. Roh is a much more relaxed man now than when we met here about 18 months ago. Then he was a hard-liner and had not seen the wisdom of such things as a free press. He knows that his stroke of political bravery has turned him from a threatening figure to a potential winner in a free election.

But he is no hero to Kim Dae Jung, who has been imprisoned by the military, tortured, kidnapped, sentenced to death, reprieved, arrested again, but has always remained a democratic political force. In late 1985 he was under house arrest and there were more government goons outside than paving stones. Now his door is open and people sit in a carpeted street to listen to him speak.

He would like to be president. So would Kim Young Sam. If they both run and split their vote, Mr. Roh will win. But if only one Kim runs, that Kim will occupy the presidential palace called the Blue House. In any case, South Korea's bracing political weather will be carried by the winds of Asia.

— The Economist (London).

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

If Mother Isn't Home, Perhaps It's Uncle Sam's Fault

In response to the report "Marine General Assaults U.S. Working Mothers," (June 28) by George C. Wilson:

General Kelley was a decorated battle commander in Vietnam. Perhaps if Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon had raised taxes to pay for that stupid and crippling war, the U.S. dollar would not have been undermined by inflation during the 1970s, thus rendering it impossible for a couple raising children in the 1980s to buy a home and enjoy the standard of living (including mother in the home) that was possible in America from 1945 to 1965.

There may be a problem with the moral fiber of youth, but I doubt it. Today's young people have accomplished, among other things, the famine relief of Live Aid and U.S.A. for Africa. General Kelley was born in the late

1920s, raised through the '30s and '40s, commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1950. When he was a boy, and Mother was in the home and prayers were said daily in school, before World War II, the entire U.S. army numbered only 185,000 men. We now have huge forces out there in the red ink somewhere. I wonder if there is a connection between these things and the decline in moral fiber that the general perceives.

Finally, it is my impression that there is a great, enduring and even increasing love for America by its citizens — but not for the government, and particularly not for this vacillating and inept administration. And this is as it should be.

I wish General Kelley a full and exciting retirement, with the time to think about these things.

PAUL BIRCHARD,
Glasgow, Scotland.

Correction

Hobart Rowen writes:
In a recent column (JHT, July 5) I referred to an article in the West German newspaper Die Welt which sharply criticized the reorganization plan of Herbert Conable, president of the World Bank. I said erroneously that Die Welt had observed that most foreigners employed at the bank anticipated comfortable, lifetime jobs. Die Welt had attributed the "comfortable job for life" remark to Mr. Conable, who was reacting to the outrage of fired employees.

PATRICIA STRACHAN,
Barcelona.

Working Mothers in the Firing Line

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — In a valorous display of blood and guts, America's top marine has done battle with the civil force causing the weakening of America's moral fiber. It is working mothers, said General Paul X. Kelley, who retired at the end of June as the Marine Corps commandant.

"Fifty percent of the mothers of today work," declared General Kelley, apparently referring to the half who are paid for their work. "And that means that a number of our children are not getting the kind of upbringing in their home that you and I had. Instead, their moral upbringing is being dictated by some nameless, faceless child-care center." ("Marine General Assaults U.S. Working Mothers," by George C. Wilson; JHT June 27.)

Reporters had asked if recent marine behavior — from the secret-for-sex crowd in Moscow to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North in Washington — meant a lack of moral fiber in the corps. Instead of putting out his benediction chest and taking his share of the blame, General Kelley played the coward. He ran from many answers, then hid behind a wall of slogans and Pentagon bromides.

He could not duck the crossfire. Representative Lynn Martin, Republican of Illinois, said that "most marines don't

blame their mommies when things go wrong. I wish Kelley hadn't either."

General Kelley's search-and-destroy mission against mothers and assorted evils was not a random blowup. Ten days before, he prepared a farewell speech for

MEANWHILE

his retirement ceremonies. In it, he whined about insubordination at Capitol Hill: There is "a growing attitude in the Congress which places more credence in the views of staff members on matters dealing with national security than in the views of the service chiefs. . . . We must reverse this trend, and make a conscious effort to restore cordial and substantive relationships between members of the Congress and the service chiefs."

This was a call for the good old days of good old boys like Representative L. Mendel Rivers and Senators Barry Goldwater and John Tower. They ran their armed services committees like windup dolls. Get a general, let him whisper a few classified lines of the Russians-are-ahead-of-us scare talk, and the committee would salute and say: Estimate, wise general, how many billions you want for your new weapons that won't work and aren't needed, and we'll double the amount to cover overruns, waste and fraud.

Now the armed services committees have such uncredulous as Representatives Carl Levin, Patricia Schroeder and Ronald Dellums. This prompted General Kelley's second gripe: There is "a feeling

among some members of our Congress that you can buy defense for our country on the cheap."

This is a war-horse in blinders. It has been an occasional lard ax that Congress has wielded on the flabby shanks of Pentagon pork. Overall, the military budget has not been lowered, only the rate of increases. Excessive development and production commitments have been made by the Weinberger Pentagon. The Congressional Budget Office believes that because of them, 40 percent of military spending will be beyond the control of the next administration when it takes power in 1989.

General Kelley had a final potshot — at the media and their "lynch mob mentality." He asked "responsible members of the media to strive for balance."

To obey his call for balance, I went into the history books. I found a Marine Corps commandant whose courage and brains led him to attack other enemies. General Smedley Butler fought myths. In a farewell interview in 1931, he said:

"I spent 33 years [in the Marines] . . . Most of my time was being a high-class muscle man for big business, for Wall Street and the bankers. . . . I helped in the rape of half a dozen Central American republics for the benefit of Wall Street. . . . In China in 1927 I helped see to it that Standard Oil went its way unmolested. . . . I had a swell racket. I was rewarded with honors, medals, promotions."

Give us a few good men, say the marines. A few more generals like Butler and a few less Kelleys would do for now.

Washington Post Writers Group.

The General's Mother Had to Work

MY RECENT comments in response to a question about the "moral fiber" of American youth were far more comprehensive than reported. Be that as it may, one of those comments demands clarification and elaboration, and that is my view on the working mother.

I sympathize with and support the widowed or divorced mother who, more often than not, has little or no choice but to work. When my mother became a "Gold Star Wife" during World War II, her widow's pension from a "grateful nation" was a mere \$75 a month. Needless to say, she was required to work just to put bread in the mouths of three children at home.

In the case of married couples, both the mother and father must make a personal determination as to whether both will work, a determination based on their own unique circumstances and desires. Again, all too often there is little or no choice.

With regard to alternatives for the care of their children during the day, the "haves" can usually make more satisfactory arrangements than the "have nots." This is one of my concerns. I am not opposed to working married mothers — or fathers, for that

matter — provided that both continue to accept total responsibility for and participate in the physical, moral and spiritual upbringing of their children.

The record clearly shows the enormous expenditure of my time and energy during four years as commandant of the Marine Corps in the improvement of family life for the men and women under me. This included significant efforts toward the improvement, both qualitatively and quantitatively, of our Marine Corps child-care centers.

I have proposed an institute to examine the subject of "Morality and American Youth" and to determine solutions where and when appropriate. One of its first projects should be to improve the availability of child-care centers for lower-income groups.

Now is the time for action to shore up for future generations the traditional values of love of God, love of country, love of family and love of fellow human beings. Is this too much to ask? Our parents did it for us.

— Paul X. Kelley, a former commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, writing in The Washington Post.

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Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56	Esc. 23,590
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10	S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	430	230	125		
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	580	320	175		
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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
71167	178	177	178	+
TenAir	352	351	352	+
Wendys	352	351	352	+
Hormel	272	271	272	+
SAL. n	373	372	373	+
Bacard	56	55	56	+
QCORP n	273	272	273	+
TYSON n	173	172	173	+
TIME n	124	123	124	+
Amuland	157	156	157	+
AT&T	198	197	198	+
FMSpr	145	144	145	+
LoTel	145	144	145	+
EAT	145	144	145	+

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg
353.6	349.97	351.97	-1.7

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated in moderate trading Monday as lower bond prices and a weak dollar encouraged equity investors to lock in profits after a four-day record-breaking streak.

The Dow Jones industrial average — which finished above 2,500 for the first time Friday, dropped 22.32 points to 2487.77. Selling accelerated in the last hour of trading; the Dow had been down about 10 points at midday.

Losing issues outnumbered gainers by 2 to 1, while volume dropped to about 168.14 million shares from 209.98 million on Friday.

Analysts said selling was prompted partly by softer bond prices, but mostly by the knowledge that the market was at record highs.

"It's very natural for the market to sell off after Friday's expiration-date rally," said Trade Latimer, analyst at Josephthal & Co. A cycle of stock options expired Friday.

Ms. Latimer said the prediction of several major market-advisory services that the market would sell off after the Dow hit 2,500 has created "a lot of Nervous Nellies."

"The expectation of a selloff is the key element here, but not much volume is developing on the downside," Ms. Latimer said.

She remained positive about the longer-term outlook. "There's no reason not to be bullish," Ms. Latimer said.

Robert Kahan, manager of equity trading at Montgomery Securities in San Francisco, called Monday's selling "orderly, low-volume backed and filling."

"The market's looking tired and needs to rest for a week, if that," Mr. Kahan said. "It's very healthy shape and will be going to new highs."

Pan Am was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ on volume of 8.9 million shares, including a 7.5-million-share block sold by Resorts International. On the American Stock Exchange, Resorts International called stock $\frac{1}{4}$ to 60¢.

Cummins Gas & Electric followed, easing to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. The stock, which yields 8 percent, begins trading ex-dividend Tuesday.

Diversified Energy was still, unchanged 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. CMS Energy fell $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Textron climbed $\frac{1}{4}$ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ amid takeover and restructuring rumors.

Polaroid fell $\frac{1}{4}$ to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in active trading after reporting an earnings gain that failed to meet Wall Street's expectations.

Media issues slipped on profit-taking. Capital Cities Communications fell $\frac{3}{4}$ to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$. Time dropped $\frac{1}{4}$ to 102 $\frac{1}{2}$. Times-Mirror fell to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Tribune Co. slipped 2 to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Among blue chips, AT&T fell $\frac{1}{4}$ to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ after advancing last week on higher-than-expected second-quarter earnings and strong projections for annual earnings.

Dow Chemical climbed $\frac{1}{4}$ to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$. It saw second-quarter profit rise to \$1.64 a share from \$1.19 in the year-ago period.

Coca-Cola fell $\frac{1}{4}$ to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$. It jumped $\frac{1}{4}$ Friday when it announced it plans to buy a million of its common shares over three years.

Profit-taking hit other blue chips. US Steel dropped 1 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. General Motors eased $\frac{1}{4}$ to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Philip Morris slipped $\frac{1}{4}$ to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$.

High Low Stock	Div.	Yr.	Pc.	High Low Stock	Div.	Yr.	Pc.
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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Singapore Is Still Roaring, But Not Indiscriminately

By PATRICK L. SMITH
International Herald Tribune

THE Singapore stock market's spectacular rebound is in its sixth month — just the age of the rally in neighboring Kuala Lumpur. But as virtually all analysts and fund managers interpret the indicators, it is hardly time for investors to walk away.

Both markets, which share a high proportion of their listings, are riding strong economic recoveries. They are expected to continue rising in second-half 1987 by anything from 10 percent to 30 percent, despite a string of nearly uninterrupted advances since April 1986.

But even more than its sister bourse in Malaysia, the Stock Exchange of Singapore is becoming a trickier market, not just an easy play on a handful of industrial, financial and property stocks that are traditional favorites with foreign investors.

"Last year all you had to do was buy the blue chips," said Marshall Auerback, a director at G.T. Management (Asia) Ltd., a unit of the London-based fund managers. "Now Singapore's a stock picker's market. You've got to look for companies that are delivering the goods on earnings."

On Monday, the Straits Times Industrial Index ended at 1,398.04, up 6.17 points from last Friday and almost double its level a year ago. Volume, at 166.1 million Singapore dollars (\$78.4 million), was more than 10 times the daily average when the rally was just beginning.

In many respects, Singapore's overall recovery has gained momentum even faster than most analysts had anticipated. After growing 1.9 percent last year, gross domestic product is now expected to grow by as much as 7 percent in 1987, exceeding even the most optimistic predictions of a few months ago.

Corporate earnings, up about 45 percent on average last year, are forecast to add another 25 percent. The property market, in particular, has firmed rapidly across the board over the past four to five months, although prices are still 70 percent to 80 percent lower than peak levels reached in the early 1980s.

Chrysler, China in Accord

Beijing to Build Engine Plant

The Associated Press

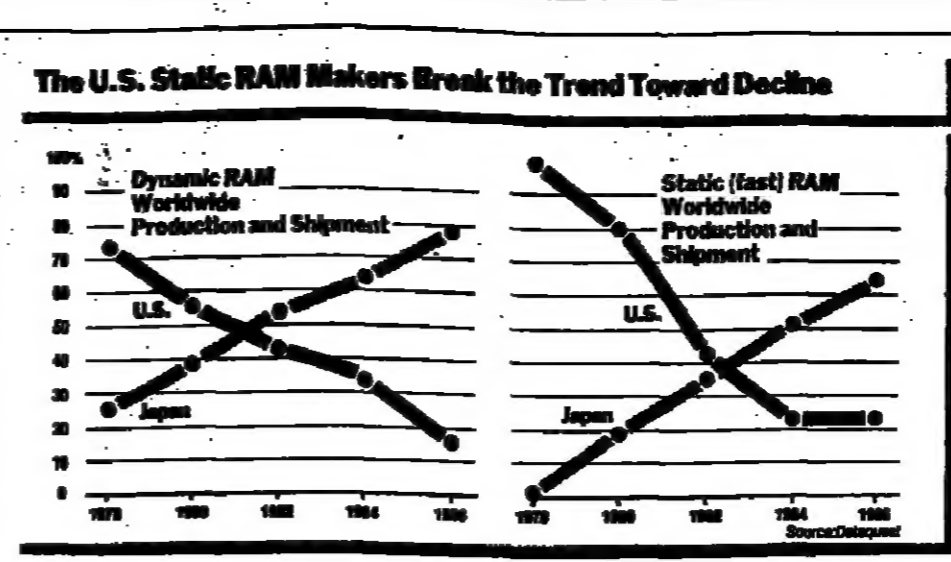
DETROIT — China's largest automaker will sign an agreement Tuesday to buy machinery and technical help from Chrysler Corp. in order to produce up to 500,000 engines a year for light trucks and automobiles, Chrysler officials announced.

First Automotive Works of Guangzhou will make a one-time payment to Chrysler for design and manufacturing technology plus 48 "major pieces of machinery" and in addition will pay a royalty on each four-cylinder engine produced, said Robert A. Lutz, a Chrysler executive vice president and board member.

Although he did not disclose the amount of the payment, Mr. Lutz said this constituted one of the most significant transfers of automotive technology from the United States to China since the reopening of trade in 1979.

First Automotive Works will build a plant to manufacture the Chrysler engines, with plans to begin production in 1989.

The Chinese company manufactures about 100,000 vehicles a year, almost all first-run trucks. The Chrysler-designed engines will



U.S. Holds Its Own in Static RAMs

Start-Up Firms Find Growing Market for Faster Chips

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The dynamic random access memory chip, or dynamic RAM, has long been the center of attention in the semiconductor industry. It is the industry's largest-selling chip, the one in which the Japanese have made their strongest inroads, and the one that is potentially the focus of semiconductor trade tensions.

By contrast, the static RAM has been easy to overlook. Static RAMs are more expensive, more complicated and have less capacity. Nevertheless, they are beginning to crowd into the dynamic RAM's spotlight.

One reason is that as U.S. manufacturers have abandoned production of dynamic RAMs, they have in some cases turned to production of static RAMs as a chip on which to hone their latest production techniques.

Another important reason is that static RAMs *operate more quickly than dynamic RAMs*. As computers become faster, dynamic memory chips are beginning to have trouble keeping up with the rest of the computer.

A large number of start-up companies in the United States are specializing in fast static RAMs and managing so far to hold their own against Japanese competitors.

They include Cypress Semiconductor Corp., Integrated Device Technology, Performance Semiconductor Corp., Vtiel Corp. and Saratoga Semiconductor Corp. Established companies such as Motorola, Texas Instruments, Fairchild and Advanced Micro Devices also have a stake in the field.

"We're all in the speed race and there's no clear leader," said Edward Browder, president of Saratoga Semiconductor. "It's probably a race that will never finish."

Static RAMs are also finding a new niche in personal computers. As computer displays offer greater resolution and more colors, the need for video memory will climb.

Disappearing a market research firm, estimates that the market for static RAMs will be \$1 billion this year, compared with \$2.5 billion for dynamic RAMs. But it predicts that sales of fast static RAMs will jump 26 percent, to \$450 million, making them one of the industry's fastest-growing segments.

Static RAM memory "caches," information used most frequently that the computer can dip into at high speed, first appeared in mainframe and minicomputer. They will spread to personal computers in the next year or two with the advent of

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EC Will Exert More Pressure On Japan Trade

Reverses

BRUSSELS — The European Community resolved Monday to intensify pressure on Japan to cut its huge trade surplus by opening markets to European exports.

The foreign ministers of the EC nations issued a statement, saying they wanted Tokyo to commit to specific dates for implementing agreed-upon concessions and for progress on other EC demands.

The EC has become increasingly impatient with Japan, which last year had a trade surplus with the EC of more than \$21 billion. An even bigger margin is in prospect for 1987.

The EC nations are particularly upset that Japanese exports to the EC have continued to grow even though the rise in the value of the yen has affected sales elsewhere, especially in the United States.

The EC has ordered investigations into charges that Japanese companies are dumping cut-price electronic goods in Europe and put competitors out of business. The EC also wants barriers to EC exports lifted.

The foreign ministers asked for a report by the end of this year on negotiations covering specific areas where the EC wants more Japanese concessions: motor vehicle standards, cosmetics and medical equipment.

"That delay should allow Japan to take, on the political level, decisions necessary for the community's complementary demands to be satisfied and, on the technical level, to put into effect concessions already made," the statement said.

The EC's executive Commission also will study other areas for bilateral talks with Tokyo.

The ministers also said they expect Japan to implement speedily any ruling, notably from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, on the stiff taxes that European exporters of wines and spirits face in the Japanese market.

■ **EC Vows Pasta Reprisal**

The EC said Monday it would take immediate trade reprisals if the United States restricts the import of pasta from Europe, Reuters reported from Brussels.

The foreign ministers were reacting to a letter sent last week by the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeuter, in which he set Aug. 2 as the deadline for an agreement.

**Pennzoil Says
Texaco Plan
Is Negotiable**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Pennzoil Co. said Monday it had filed a reorganization proposal for Texaco Inc. under which Pennzoil would receive \$4.1 billion to settle their legal dispute, but said the plan could be revised after talks with other creditors.

Baine P. Kerr, chairman of Pennzoil's executive committee and chief negotiator for Pennzoil in its \$10.3 billion lawsuit with Texaco, said Texaco, the third largest

Pennzoil Says Texaco Plan Is Negotiable

negotiations covering specific areas where the EC wants more Japanese concessions: motor vehicle standards, cosmetics and medical equipment.

"That delay should allow Japan to take, on the political level, decisions necessary for the community's complementary demands to be satisfied and, on the technical level, to put into effect concessions already made," the statement said.

Kluwer Offer Tests Dutch Distaste for Hostile Bids

By Ronald van de Krool
Special to the Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM—The unusual bid by the country's second-largest publisher, Elsevier NV, to take over third-ranked Kluwer NV against its will has come to be regarded as a test of whether "unfriendly takeover bids are fundamentally" "un-Dutch."

The twists and turns of the bid, unveiled to a stunned financial community in early June, offer a neat summary of why unfriendly takeovers are rarely attempted here.

...Kluwer has called the hostile bid "a surprising way of behaving in the Netherlands" and stated upon it that "an example of why the two companies are incompatible."

Kluwer, in addition to rushing into the arms of a "white knight," Wolters Samson Groep NV, is also fighting Elsevier with anti-takeover mechanisms that would be unthinkable on Wall Street or in the City of London.

Hans Hoyneck, secretary of the committee on merger affairs in The Hague, which is responsible for the Dutch merger code, described the current bid as "without question the most hard-fought boardroom battle ever."

The stakes are high: If Elsevier wins, it will edge out VNU NV as the largest Dutch publisher. If Kluwer and Wolters Samson merge, they will push Elsevier down into third place.

Kluwer's basic defense is to dilute the voting power of its ordinary shares, the only class of its shares traded on the stock exchange.

Soon after Elsevier announced its intentions, Kluwer placed 25 million preference shares with a company foundation set up in 1970 to safeguard the firm's independence. It also

issued two million preference shares to its intended partner, Wolters Samson.

The two tranches of new shares reduced the voting power of Kluyver's 2.5 million ordinary shares to just 35 percent from well over 90 percent previously. This means that Elsevier

Kluyver called the bid 'a surprising way of behaving in the Netherlands.'

cannot gain a voting majority even if it captures all Kluyver's ordinary shares.

And the preference shares, which have now become all-important, are effectively out of reach because they are not freely traded.

But share analysts say Elsevier's chances of eventually winning control of Kluyver are not entirely bleak.

If it wins a significant portion of the ordinary shares, and could try to test down Kluyver's defenses through the courts or through strategic use of its voting strength at shareholder meetings. However, either tactic would probably take years.

"A major shareholding in Kluyver, apart from being a good long-term investment for Elsevier, would be a constant irritant for Kluyver," said one Dutch banker who asked not to be identified. "Kluyver might eventually stop resisting."

Two weeks ago, Elsevier said it had already bought at least 24 percent of Kluyver's ordinary shares on the open market, and analysts believe

Currency Rates

[illegible]

Other Dollar Values			Other Dollar Values		
Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.		Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	
Argent. austral	1,9025	Fin. marks	4.503	Max. peso	1,380.00
Austral.	1.1365	Greek drac.	140.20	N. Zealand \$	1.6447
Austrian sch.	13.04	Newt. Kroat \$	7.81	Nls. guild	3.50
					S. Kor. won
					Swiss ruble
					Spain, peseta

Small fin sh.	28.70	Indian murex	12.99	Murex. brown	6.782	Swiss. brown	6.47
Small fin sh.	28.70	Indo. rufus	1.644.80	Phil. pure	20.28	Thailand s.	21.88
Brood fish	45.1275	Irish sh.	0.4925	Spain escape	144.55	Tail bath	25.995
Canadian s.	1.519	Israeli sh.	1.6788	Port. rufus	3.5	Turkish fish	845.50
Chinese yew	3.9221	Kawalli sh.	0.2982	S. Afr. s.	2.724	Yemen s.	3.6750
Danish brown	2.883	Malay. sh.	2.583			Venez. baliv.	26.7
Egypt. pout	1.7157						
6 Starling	1.1159	Irish s.					

Source: Indonesian Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale

Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	62½-64	3 3/8-3 1/2	3 1/8-3 1/4	5 1/8-5 1/4	7 7/8-7 7/8	64½-65	5 1/8
3 months	62½-64	3 3/8-3 1/2	3 1/8-3 1/4	5 1/8-5 1/4	7 7/8-7 7/8	64½-65	5 1/8
6 months	62½-64	3 3/8-3 1/2	3 1/8-3 1/4	5 1/8-5 1/4	7 7/8-7 7/8	64½-65	5 1/8
1 year	62½-64	3 3/8-3 1/2	3 1/8-3 1/4	5 1/8-5 1/4	7 7/8-7 7/8	64½-65	5 1/8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates comparable to interbank deals of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates July 20			Asian Dollar Deposits July 20	
United States	Clos	Prev.	1 month	6% - 6%
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 months	6% - 6 1/2
		5 1/2	3 months	5% - 5 1/2

Prime rate	6 1/4	6 1/4	4 months	6 3/4 - 7 1/4
Federal funds	6 1/4	6 1/4	1 year	7 1/4 - 7 3/4
Cash tender 90-127 days	6.36	6.37		
3-month Treasury bills	5.54	5.55		
1-month Treasury bills	5.62	5.63		
3-month CDs	6.10	6.10		
3-month CDs	6.40	6.39		

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Rates		
Discount rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Call money	3 1/4	3 1/4
1-month interbank	3 1/2	3 1/2
3-month interbank	3 3/4	3 3/4

MARTIN LYNCH REALTY ASSOCIATES
30-day average yield: 6.66

<u>West Germany</u>		
Discount rate	3	3
Lombard rate	5	5
Overnight rate	4	3.50
1-month interest	1.85	1.85
3-month interest	1.85	1.85
		1.95

4-month futures		3.50	3.50
Britain			
Bank base rate	9	9	
Cash money	7 1/2	7 1/2	
	2.5%	2.5%	

[illegible]

U.K. Banks Try Harder on Home Front

They Seek to Recover Profits Lost to Third World Loans

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's leading banks, seeking to recover profit lost because of problem loans in the Third World, are intensifying their efforts to make money in the domestic consumer market.

The four big clearing banks are to announce interim results this week amid speculation about the dent that will be made in their profits by additions to loan-loss reserves.

The banks' new direction focuses on the lucrative domestic consumer market in areas such as mortgage lending, where borrowings last month topped £3 billion (\$4.8 billion) for the first time this year. Banks like Barclays PLC are disengaging from low-margin areas like corporate lending, and are moving in on territory that was once the domain of building societies, Britain's thrift institutions.

Analysts estimate that the banks must add about £2.5 billion to their loan-loss reserves to cover exposure in countries that are rescheduling debt. This is equivalent to 25 to 30

percent of their exposure and is seen by analysts as an important step toward defusing a potentially explosive situation.

The total forecast for provisions this year is about 12 times the £200 million set aside last year.

Rod Barrett of Hoare Govett stockbrokers and other analysts agree that National Westminster Bank PLC emerges in the strongest position, with forecast interim pre-tax profit of £560 million, a 24 percent increase from the first half of last year.

This compares with a composite forecast by leading analysts of 15 percent for Midland Bank PLC, 13 percent for Barclays and 12 percent for Lloyds Bank PLC.

Another analyst, Martin Cross

"Then we found no connection today."

Free to add translations in notes

Greenwell Montagu brokers forecast NatWest profits, excluding provisions for loan-loss reserves, rising to £1.27 billion this year.

Analysts say NatWest again made the top four in profit volume despite a drop in growth this year. Its estimated pre-tax profit from its international operations will be about £290 million. This compares with estimates of £250 million for Citicorp, £220 million for Barclays and £150 million for Midland.

"The banks for many years let the building societies dominate the mortgage and small services markets," Mr. Barrett said. "They have concluded the consumer market is worth going for."

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E. STERLING BONDS \$11.89
F. DEUTSCHMARK BONDS DM10.61
G. YEN BONDS ¥EN12.00
H. ECU BONDS ECU10.75
I. STERLING EQUITY £13.85
M. U.S. EQUITIES \$14.56
N. JAPANESE EQUITIES ¥EN1198.00
O. GLOBAL EQUITIES \$12.37
X. STERLING "CASH" £10.21
Z. GOLD \$10.94

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BCal Says Survival at Stake in Merger

Reuters
LONDON — British Caledonian Airways will not survive unless it merges with British Airways, the airlines said Monday in a joint submission to government officials who must approve the merger plan.

The merger, announced last Thursday, is aimed at forming a company to meet the competition of U.S. carriers.

British Airways, recently privatized, and privately owned British Caledonian said the eight-point document on BA's £237 million (\$381 million) offer for its smaller rival had gone to the government's Office of Fair Trading, with arguments as to why the proposal should not be put before the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

"It will be a British airline big enough to compete against mega-carriers in world markets," a summary of the submission said.

British Caledonian reported a loss of £19.2 million last year, and the document said, "BCal's only course is to merge if it is to survive."

Several smaller British airlines met Friday and urged the govern-

ment to submit the merger plan to the monopolies commission. Leaders of the opposition Labor Party have denounced the merger.

Both airlines described the plan as a friendly merger.

It will be up to the trade and industry secretary, Lord Young, to

decide whether the matter goes to the monopolies commission.

British Airways was sold by the government to the public in February in a share offer worth £800 million. In May, the airline announced profit of £162 million for the year ended March 31.

Smith International Sets Plan

Reuters
NEWPORT BEACH, California

Smith International Inc., which filed for bankruptcy protection after being ordered to pay \$207 million to a major competitor for patent infringement, said Monday it had reached a provisional agreement on a reorganization plan.

Smith, one of the world's largest oil field services companies, said the plan should allow it to conclude proceedings under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code by the end of 1987.

The plan is subject to bankruptcy court approval.

Smith said the agreement had been reached with its official unse-

cured creditors' committee, its official equity security holders' committee and Baker Hughes Inc.

Hughes Tool Inc., since merged with Baker Hughes, was awarded \$230 million in 1986 after a court ruled that Smith infringed a Hughes patent for a rubber seal.

Smith said that the plan called for the patent judgment to be settled for \$85 million in cash and \$10 million in notes.

It said it expected to file the reorganization plan Tuesday. The court has scheduled hearings on a statement of disclosure for Aug. 24 and on confirmation of the plan for Nov. 12, it said.

Van Heusen Says Rosewood Offer Is Inadequate

Reuters

NEW YORK — Phillips-Van Heusen Corp. said Monday that its board had rejected an offer by Rosewood Financial Inc. to acquire the apparel company for \$22 per share, or about \$333 million.

Phillips-Van Heusen, based in New York, said its board agreed with financial advisers Shearson Lehman Brothers that the offer was too low. Shearson will study alternatives, it said.

Rosewood is the investment arm of the estate of Caroline Hunt Schoellkopf, the daughter of H. L. Hunt, the late oilman.

At the time of the offer earlier this month, Rosewood reportedly owned 19.7 percent of Phillips-Van Heusen common stock, the largest holding.

Lawrence Phillips, chairman of Phillips-Van Heusen, said the company was continuing to consider potential acquisitions.

Merrill's Profit Falls on Bonds Loss

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. on Monday reported a 9.3 percent fall in its second quarter profit to \$83.3 million from the corresponding period last year, the expected result of a \$275 million pretax loss from mortgage securities trading.

The big investment firm said the profit totaled 76 cents a share, compared with \$91.1 million or 86 cents a share, in the year-earlier quarter.

Revenue during the quarter rose to \$2.44 billion from \$2.33 billion. The mortgage-securities loss sparked a major shakeup of Merrill Lynch's trading operations.

president, Robert Keil, attributed the results to strong volume gains that reflect improved market conditions. **(Reuters)**

Schlumberger Drops

NEW YORK — Schlumberger Ltd., the world's largest oilfield services company, reported Monday that second-quarter earnings fell 45 percent to \$30.2 million from \$55.2 million a year ago.

It said the fall was mainly due to reduced oil drilling resulting from the steep decline in oil prices.

Earnings per share totaled 11 cents after 19 cents, on lower revenue of \$1.1 billion from \$1.3 billion. **(AP)**

Dow Chemical Surges

MIDLAND, Michigan — Dow Chemical Co. said Monday that second-quarter earnings rose 40 percent to \$312 million from \$222 million one year ago.

Earnings per share totaled \$1.62, up from \$1.16, on record sales of \$3.4 billion, a 20 percent rise from \$2.84 billion a year ago and 15 percent over the first quarter, which was the previous record high.

The company's executive vice-

MCI Profit Slumps 50%

WASHINGTON — MCI Communications Corp., the second-biggest U.S. long-distance phone company, said Monday that second-quarter profit fell 50 percent to \$8 million from \$16 million one year ago, hurt by a 9 percent price cut.

Earnings per share totaled 3 cents, down from 6 cents. Revenues

rose 1 percent to \$952 million from \$943 million. **(AP)**

AMC Registers Profit

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. said Monday that it earned \$30.2 million in the second quarter, its best quarterly profit since \$34 million in the first quarter in 1979, compared with a \$52 million loss one year ago.

Earnings per share at the No. 4 U.S. automaker, registering its third consecutive quarterly improvement, totaled 17 cents after a 50-cent loss, on sales up 47 percent at \$1.18 billion. **(Reuters)**

Westwood One Inc. To Buy NBC Radio

Reuters

NEW YORK — National Broadcasting Co. has agreed to sell NBC Radio Networks to Westwood One Inc. for \$50 million cash, the companies said Monday.

NBC is selling NBC Radio Network, The Source and Talknet. Los Angeles-based Westwood will also issue NBC warrants to purchase 1 million shares of Westwood common stock for \$36.40 each.

Malaysia Says Asian Investors Are Lining Up

Agence France-Presse

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysia recorded a sharp increase in the number of applications from Japan, Singapore and Taiwan to set up manufacturing plants during the first half of this year, the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority said Monday.

The government agency said foreign capital in projects approved between January and the end of June totaled 246.8 million ringgit (\$98.7 million), up from 102 million ringgit for the year-earlier period.

Japan led the list with proposed investments of 79.1 million ringgit, followed by Singapore with 70.1 million and Taiwan with 35.9 million.

The figures cover applications to set up projects with shareholders' funds of at least 2.5 million ringgit and a projected employment of at least 75 workers, the Industrial Development Authority said.

Malaysia has over the past two years relaxed rules governing investments, allowing foreigners to keep a majority stake in projects except in a few cases.

In Chile, Privatizations Give Workers a Taste for Capitalism

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Staff

SANTIAGO — Workers at an iron ore deposit and pellet plant operated by Pacific Steel Co. 300 miles (485 kilometers) north of Santiago recently asked the general manager to give them a report on profits and investments this year.

They also asked if they could find out how their shares in the company were doing on the stock exchange without waiting for the newspaper.

"What is happening is that workers, both blue collar and management, are developing what I call a stockholders' culture," said Clemente Martinez, a supervisor in the pellet plant and part of the delegation that made the requests.

Indeed, the trend of selling government-owned companies to public investors is not just a phenomenon of the world's largest industrialized countries.

The employees' purchase of one-third of the shares in the steel company, one of the half-dozen largest companies in Chile, is part of the rapid privatization of a number of state-held concerns that provide services or strategic goods.

Through a combination of employee purchases and sales to the public on the stock exchange, the government has completed in recent weeks the sale of 100 percent

of Pacific Steel and of the electric utilities serving the Santiago and Valparaiso metropolitan areas.

In addition, it has sold 65 percent of a nitrate mining company, 49 percent of an electricity-generating

plant and a medical and chemical laboratory and has begun selling smaller portions of nine other companies.

The shares are being offered in packages of varying percentages, with the offerings spaced over months. In the case of the steel company, the first public sales, comprising 14 percent, occurred in 1985.

Often, objections are raised by those who feel that the government is selling valuable assets that can

never be regained. But in most recent cases, the sales have been readily welcomed by investors.

Specifically, the privatizations have brought strong criticisms from many political opponents of the government of President Augusto Pinochet. They contend that a large chunk of the national patrimony is being sold at bargain prices that do not take into account the cost to the public of starting and running the companies. The opponents say they reserve the right to annul such sales whenever political democracy returns to Chile.

The Pinochet government declared a policy of privatization almost as soon as the military overthrew the socialist government of Salvador Allende in 1973. It began by returning to the previous owners a number of companies that had been nationalized by the Allende administration. Others were sold to other individuals or to conglomerates.

Manuel Macaya, a manager of Corfo, the state industrial promotion corporation, said that Corfo had received \$1.3 billion from the sales since 1974. He said that all of those companies now being sold to the public are profitable.

For example, Pacific Steel earned \$15.5 million last year on sales of \$319 million, including

\$120 million in exports, mostly one to Japan.

About 9,000 people bought stock in the company, including 4,000 of the 6,500 employees, helped initially by company loans. Later, many employees received bank loans.

Jorge Bugueno, sales manager of CAP's iron ore subsidiary, said it had been difficult to stir interest in stock purchases among mine and plant workers — "whose only knowledge of investments was bank deposits."

But as share prices rose and dividends were paid, equal to two months' salary for the lowest-paid workers, interest picked up.

"I think the majority of the workers have leftist views, without being part of a particular party," he said, "but they bought anyway."

In late 1985, after the government decided to sell a computer

services firm called ECOM, the union representing all of the employees proposed purchase by its members. Maria Teresa Rosende Gaete, the general manager, said 114 of the 120 employees, mostly white-collar workers, participated in the \$1.5 million purchase with the help of 10-year loans.

"For the majority of us, the initial reason was job security more than an investment," she said, "but now people have begun to see it as an investment."

The company has since expanded, hired additional workers and is building a six-story headquarters.

Ramón Briones, a lawyer who is chairman of an economic committee of the Christian Democratic Party, said that the sales will leave a future democratic government with few options for making an economic policy of its own.

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All the data is stored online at our computer center. Our London office can supply you with instant printouts—or you can login directly. In minutes, our PIERS system can show you

every import of benzyl alcohol, for instance, including its importer and the shipper who exported it.

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Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
By The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 Wk. High Low	Close	Chg.	12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 Wk. High Low	Close	Chg.	12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 Wk. High Low	Close	Chg.	12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 Wk. High Low	Close	Chg.
10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+
10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+
10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+
10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	10 1/2	IBM	4.0	15	100 1/2	100 1/2	+



**THE AIRCRAFT OF THE FUTURE
COULD WELL FLY AT MACH 25 ON LIQUID HYDROGEN.
AND DOM PERIGNON.**

As the airline with the world's most modern fleet, we are eagerly following the development of this experimental hypersonic passenger aircraft, which could be operating by the turn of the century. Travelling at twenty five times the speed of sound, it would enable us to fly you from, say, London to Singapore in a mere 50 minutes. Or from San Francisco to Hong Kong in one hour. The aircraft engines will run on liquid hydrogen, while our inflight service, as always, will run on Dom Perignon. We'll simply have to pour a little bit faster.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

هكذا من العمل

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Little Changed as Market Watches Gulf

NEW YORK — The dollar closed little changed Monday in quiet trading as traders monitored events in the Gulf and awaited Friday's scheduled release of preliminary figures for the second-quarter U.S. gross national product.

Traders said the market was also looking forward to two key appearances on Capitol Hill, both scheduled for Tuesday: a midyear economic review by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, and the start of Alan Greenspan's confirmation hearings as Mr. Volcker's successor.

In New York on Monday, the dollar was unchanged from Friday at 1.8630. The dollar also closed at 152.725 yen, down from 152.95 Friday, at 1.5485 Swiss francs, down

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.8630	0.0000
Swiss franc	1.5485	-0.0010
Japanese yen	152.725	-0.225
French franc	165.00	0.00
Italian lire	2.0000	0.0000

Source: Reuters

from 1.5530; and at 6.1975 French francs, down from 6.2000.

The dollar was higher against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5985, against \$1.6040 Friday.

"Any incident this week in the Persian Gulf could push oil prices up, and that would be good for the dollar and bad for the yen," said Earl Johnson of the Harris Bank in Chicago.

The United States begins offering Navy protection for Kuwait oil tankers in the Gulf this week.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar closed at its highest against the mark and the yen since early March.

In fairly active trading, the dollar ended in London at 1.8617 DM, up from 1.8575 DM at Friday's close, and at 152.75 yen, up from 150.40.

The pound retreated before the dollar's strength and closed at \$1.6025, down from \$1.6093 on Friday. It was the pound's lowest level against the U.S. currency for about three weeks.

Dealers said it was difficult to pick any factor that adequately explained the dollar's buoyancy.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8617 DM, well ahead of the 1.8466 DM at Friday's fix, and at 6.1925 French francs, up from 6.149.

(UPI, Reuters)

Miyazawa Notes Calmer Market

Reuters

TOKYO — Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told a parliamentary committee Monday that although exchange rates were still severe for the Japanese economy, the market itself was getting calmer.

He said the market thinks highly of the determination shown by major industrial nations to stabilize currencies by coordinated efforts.

He also said the U.S. trade deficit was likely to fall to around \$160 billion this year from \$166 billion in 1986.

Floating-Rate Notes

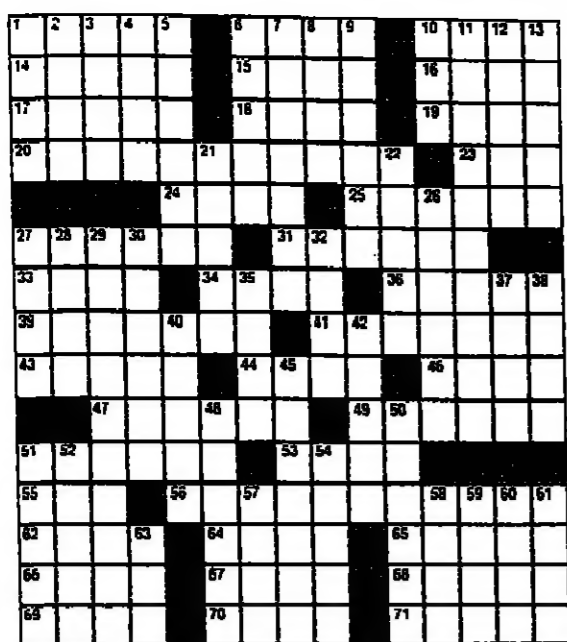
July 20

Dollars

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Yield
Alcoa Corp. 7 1/2%	1.00	7 1/2%	7.50
Alcoa Corp. 8%	1.00	8%	8.00
Alcoa Corp. 8 1/2%	1.00	8 1/2%	8.50
Alcoa Corp. 9%	1.00	9%	9.00
Alcoa Corp. 9 1/2%	1.00	9 1/2%	9.50
Alcoa Corp. 10%	1.00	10%	10.00
Alcoa Corp. 10 1/2%	1.00	10 1/2%	10.50
Alcoa Corp. 11%	1.00	11%	11.00
Alcoa Corp. 11 1/2%	1.00	11 1/2%	11.50
Alcoa Corp. 12%	1.00	12%	12.00
Alcoa Corp. 12 1/2%	1.00	12 1/2%	12.50
Alcoa Corp. 13%	1.00	13%	13.00
Alcoa Corp. 13 1/2%	1.00	13 1/2%	13.50
Alcoa Corp. 14%	1.00	14%	14.00
Alcoa Corp. 14 1/2%	1.00	14 1/2%	14.50
Alcoa Corp. 15%	1.00	15%	15.00
Alcoa Corp. 15 1/2%	1.00	15 1/2%	15.50
Alcoa Corp. 16%	1.00	16%	16.00
Alcoa Corp. 16 1/2%	1.00	16 1/2%	16.50
Alcoa Corp. 17%	1.00	17%	17.00
Alcoa Corp. 17 1/2%	1.00	17 1/2%	17.50
Alcoa Corp. 18%	1.00	18%	18.00
Alcoa Corp. 18 1/2%	1.00	18 1/2%	18.50
Alcoa Corp. 19%	1.00	19%	19.00
Alcoa Corp. 19 1/2%	1.00	19 1/2%	19.50
Alcoa Corp. 20%	1.00	20%	20.00
Alcoa Corp. 20 1/2%	1.00	20 1/2%	20.50
Alcoa Corp. 21%	1.00	21%	21.00
Alcoa Corp. 21 1/2%	1.00	21 1/2%	21.50
Alcoa Corp. 22%	1.00	22%	22.00
Alcoa Corp. 22 1/2%	1.00	22 1/2%	22.50
Alcoa Corp. 23%	1.00	23%	23.00
Alcoa Corp. 23 1/2%	1.00	23 1/2%	23.50
Alcoa Corp. 24%	1.00	24%	24.00
Alcoa Corp. 24 1/2%	1.00	24 1/2%	24.50
Alcoa Corp. 25%	1.00	25%	25.00
Alcoa Corp. 25 1/2%	1.00	25 1/2%	25.50
Alcoa Corp. 26%	1.00	26%	26.00
Alcoa Corp. 26 1/2%	1.00	26 1/2%	26.50
Alcoa Corp. 27%	1.00	27%	27.00
Alcoa Corp. 27 1/2%	1.00	27 1/2%	27.50
Alcoa Corp. 28%	1.00	28%	28.00
Alcoa Corp. 28 1/2%	1.00	28 1/2%	28.50
Alcoa Corp. 29%	1.00	29%	29.00
Alcoa Corp. 29 1/2%	1.00	29 1/2%	29.50
Alcoa Corp. 30%	1.00	30%	30.00
Alcoa Corp. 30 1/2%	1.00	30 1/2%	30.50
Alcoa Corp. 31%	1.00	31%	31.00
Alcoa Corp. 31 1/2%	1.00	31 1/2%	31.50
Alcoa Corp. 32%	1.00	32%	32.00
Alcoa Corp. 32 1/2%	1.00	32 1/2%	32.50
Alcoa Corp. 33%	1.00	33%	33.00
Alcoa Corp. 33 1/2%	1.00	33 1/2%	33.50
Alcoa Corp. 34%	1.00	34%	34.00
Alcoa Corp. 34 1/2%	1.00	34 1/2%	34.50
Alcoa Corp. 35%	1.00	35%	35.00
Alcoa Corp. 35 1/2%	1.00	35 1/2%	35.50
Alcoa Corp. 36%	1.00	36%	36.00
Alcoa Corp. 36 1/2%	1.00	36 1/2%	36.50
Alcoa Corp. 37%	1.00	37%	37.00
Alcoa Corp. 37 1/2%	1.00	37 1/2%	37.50
Alcoa Corp. 38%	1.00	38%	38.00
Alcoa Corp. 38 1/2%	1.00	38 1/2%	38.50
Alcoa Corp. 39%	1.00	39%	39.00
Alcoa Corp. 39 1/2%	1.00	39 1/2%	39.50
Alcoa Corp. 40%	1.00	40%	40.00
Alcoa Corp. 40 1/2%	1.00	40 1/2%	40.50
Alcoa Corp. 41%	1.00	41%	41.00
Alcoa Corp. 41 1/2%	1.00	41 1/2%	41.50
Alcoa Corp. 42%	1.00	42%	42.00
Alcoa Corp. 42 1/2%	1.00	42 1/2%	42.50
Alcoa Corp. 43%	1.00	43%	43.00
Alcoa Corp. 43 1/2%	1.00	43 1/2%	43.50
Alcoa Corp. 44%	1.00	44%	44.00
Alcoa Corp. 44 1/2%	1.00	44 1/2%	44.50
Alcoa Corp. 45%	1.00	45%	45.00
Alcoa Corp. 45 1/2%	1.00	45 1/2%	45.50
Alcoa Corp. 46%	1.00	46%	46.00
Alcoa Corp. 46 1/2%	1.00	46 1/2%	46.50
Alcoa Corp. 47%	1.00	47%	47.00
Alcoa Corp. 47 1/2%	1.00	47 1/2%	47.50
Alcoa Corp. 48%	1.00	48%	48.00
Alcoa Corp. 48 1/2%	1.00	48 1/2%	48.50
Alcoa Corp. 49%	1.00	49%	49.00
Alcoa Corp. 49 1/2%	1.00	49 1/2%	49.50
Alcoa Corp. 50%	1.00	50%	50.00
Alcoa Corp. 50 1/2%	1.00	50 1/2%	50.50
Alcoa Corp. 51%	1.00	51%	51.00
Alcoa Corp. 51 1/2%	1.00	51 1/2%	51.50
Alcoa Corp. 52%	1.00	52%	52.00
Alcoa Corp. 52 1/2%	1.00	52 1/2%	52.50
Alcoa Corp. 53%	1.00	53%	53.00
Alcoa Corp. 53 1/2%	1.00	53 1/2%	53.50
Alcoa Corp. 54%	1.00	54%	54.00
Alcoa Corp. 54 1/2%	1.00	54 1/2%	54.50
Alcoa Corp. 55%	1.00	55%	55.00
Alcoa Corp. 55 1/2%	1.00	55 1/2%	55.50
Alcoa Corp. 56%	1.00	56%	56.00
Alcoa Corp. 56 1/2%	1.00	56 1/2%	56.50
Alcoa Corp. 57%	1.00	57%	57.00
Alcoa Corp. 57 1/2%	1.00	57 1/2%	57.50
Alcoa Corp. 58%	1.00	58%	58.00
Alcoa Corp. 58 1/2%	1.00	58 1/2%	58.50
Alcoa Corp. 59%	1.00	59%	59.00
Alcoa Corp. 59 1/2%	1.00	59 1/2%	59.50
Alcoa Corp. 60%	1.00	60%	60.00
Alcoa Corp. 60 1/2%	1.00	60 1/2%	60.50
Alcoa Corp. 61%	1.00	61%	61.00
Alcoa Corp. 61 1/2%	1.00	61 1/2%	61.50
Alcoa Corp. 62%	1.00	62%	62.00
Alcoa Corp. 62 1/2%	1.00	62 1/2%	62.50
Alcoa Corp. 63%	1.00	63%	63.00
Alcoa Corp. 63 1/2%	1.00	63 1/2%	63.50
Alcoa Corp. 64%	1.00	64%	64.00
Alcoa Corp. 64 1/2%	1.00	64 1/2%	64.50
Alcoa Corp. 65%	1.00	65%	65.00
Alcoa Corp. 65 1/2%	1.00	65 1/2%	65.50
Alcoa Corp. 66%	1.00	66%	66.00
Alcoa Corp. 66 1/2%	1.00	66 1/2%	66.50
Alcoa Corp. 67%	1.00	67%	67.00
Alcoa Corp. 67 1/2%	1.00	67 1/2%	67.50
Alcoa Corp. 68%	1.00	68%	68.00
Alcoa Corp. 68 1/2%	1.00	68 1/2%	68.50
Alcoa Corp. 69%	1.00	69%	69.00
Alcoa Corp. 69 1/2%	1.00	69 1/2%	69.50
Alcoa Corp. 70%	1.00	70%	70.00
Alcoa Corp. 70 1/2%	1.00	70 1/2%	70.50
Alcoa Corp. 71%	1.00	71%	71.00
Alcoa Corp. 71 1/2%	1.00	71 1/2%	71.50
Alcoa Corp. 72%	1.00	72%	72.00
Alcoa Corp. 72 1/2%	1.00	72 1/2%	72.50
Alcoa Corp. 73%	1.00	73%	73.00
Alcoa Corp. 73 1/2%	1.00	73 1/2%	73.50
Alcoa Corp. 74%	1.00	74%	74.00
Alcoa Corp. 74 1/2%	1.00	74 1/2%	74.50
Alcoa Corp. 75%	1.00	75%	75.00
Alcoa Corp. 75 1/2%	1.00	75 1/2%	75.50
Alcoa Corp. 76%	1.00	76%	76.00
Alcoa Corp. 76 1/2%	1.00	76 1/2%	76.50
Alcoa Corp. 77%	1.00	77%	77.00
Alcoa Corp. 77 1/2%	1.00	77 1/2%	77.50
Alcoa Corp. 78%	1.00	78%	78.00
Alcoa Corp. 78 1/2%	1.00	78 1/2%	78.50
Alcoa Corp. 79%	1.00	79%	79.00
Alcoa Corp. 79 1/2%	1.00	79 1/2%	79.50
Alcoa Corp. 80%	1.00	80%	80.00
Alcoa Corp. 80 1/2%	1.00	80 1/2%	80.50
Alcoa Corp. 81%	1.00	81%	81.00
Alcoa Corp. 81 1/2%	1.00	81 1/2%	81.50
Alcoa Corp. 82%	1.00	82%	82.00
Alcoa Corp. 82 1/2%	1.00	82 1/2%	82.50
Alcoa Corp. 83%	1.00	83%	83.00
Alcoa Corp. 83 1/2%	1.00	83 1/2%	83.50
Alcoa Corp. 84%	1.00	84%	84.00
Alcoa Corp. 84 1/2%	1.00	84 1/2%	84.50
Alcoa Corp. 85%	1.00	85%	85.00
Alcoa Corp. 85 1/2%	1.00	85 1/2%	85.50
Alcoa Corp. 86%	1.00	86%	86.00
Alcoa Corp. 86 1/2%	1.00	86 1/2%	86.50
Alcoa Corp. 87%	1.00	87%	87.00
Alcoa Corp. 87 1/2%	1.00	87 1/2%	87.50
Alcoa Corp. 88%	1.00	88%	88.00
Alcoa Corp. 88 1/2%	1.00	88 1/2%	88.50
Alcoa Corp. 89%	1.00	89%	89.00
Alcoa Corp. 89 1/2%	1.00	89 1/2%	89.50
Alcoa Corp. 90%	1.00	90%	90.00
Alcoa Corp. 90 1/2%	1.00	90 1/2%	90.50
Alcoa Corp. 91%	1.00	91%	91.00
Alcoa Corp. 91 1/2%	1.00	91 1/2%	91.50
Alcoa Corp. 92%	1.00	92%	92.00
Alcoa Corp. 92 1/2%	1.00	92 1/2%	92.50
Alcoa Corp. 93%	1.00	93%	93.00
Alcoa Corp. 93 1/2%	1.00	93 1/2%	93.50
Alcoa Corp. 94%	1.00	94%	94.00
Alcoa Corp. 94 1/2%	1.00	94 1/2%	94.50
Alcoa Corp. 95%	1.00	95%	95.00
Alcoa Corp. 95 1/2%	1.00	95 1/2%	95.50
Alcoa Corp. 96%	1.00	96%	96.00
Alcoa Corp. 96 1/2%	1.00	96 1/2%	96.50
Alcoa Corp. 97%	1.00	97%	97.00
Alcoa Corp. 97 1/2%	1.00	97 1/2%	97.50
Alcoa Corp. 98%	1.00	98%	98.00
Alcoa Corp. 98 1/2%	1.00	98 1/2%	98.50
Alcoa Corp. 99%	1.00	99%	99.00
Alcoa Corp. 99 1/2%	1.00	99 1/2%	99.50
Alcoa Corp. 100%	1.00	100%	100.00

Issued/Note

Alcoa Corp. 7 1/2%	7 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 8%	8%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 8 1/2%	8 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 9%	9%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 9 1/2%	9 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 10%	10%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 10 1/2%	10 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 11%	11%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 11 1/2%	11 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 12%	12%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 12 1/2%	12 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 13%	13%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 13 1/2%	13 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 14%	14%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 14 1/2%	14 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 15%	15%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 15 1/2%	15 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 16%	16%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 16 1/2%	16 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 17%	17%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 17 1/2%	17 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 18%	18%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 18 1/2%	18 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 19%	19%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 19 1/2%	19 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 20%	20%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 20 1/2%	20 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 21%	21%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 21 1/2%	21 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 22%	22%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 22 1/2%	22 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 23%	23%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 23 1/2%	23 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 24%	24%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 24 1/2%	24 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 25%	25%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 25 1/2%	25 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 26%	26%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 26 1/2%	26 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 27%	27%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 27 1/2%	27 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 28%	28%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 28 1/2%	28 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 29%	29%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 29 1/2%	29 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 30%	30%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 30 1/2%	30 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 31%	31%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 31 1/2%	31 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 32%	32%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 32 1/2%	32 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 33%	33%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 33 1/2%	33 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 34%	34%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 34 1/2%	34 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 35%	35%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 35 1/2%	35 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 36%	36%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 36 1/2%	36 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 37%	37%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 37 1/2%	37 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 38%	38%	28.48	78.53
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Alcoa Corp. 39%	39%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 39 1/2%	39 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 40%	40%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 40 1/2%	40 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 41%	41%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 41 1/2%	41 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 42%	42%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 42 1/2%	42 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 43%	43%	28.48	78.53
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Alcoa Corp. 44%	44%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 44 1/2%	44 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 45%	45%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 45 1/2%	45 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 46%	46%	28.48	78.53
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Alcoa Corp. 47%	47%	28.48	78.53
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Alcoa Corp. 55%	55%	28.48	78.53
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Alcoa Corp. 56 1/2%	56 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 57%	57%	28.48	78.53
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Alcoa Corp. 59%	59%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 59 1/2%	59 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 60%	60%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 60 1/2%	60 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 61%	61%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 61 1/2%	61 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 62%	62%	28.48	78.53
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Alcoa Corp. 63%	63%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 63 1/2%	63 1/2%	28.48	78.53
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Alcoa Corp. 66%	66%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 66 1/2%	66 1/2%	28.48	78.53
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Alcoa Corp. 79%	79%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 79 1/2%	79 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 80%	80%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 80 1/2%	80 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 81%	81%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 81 1/2%	81 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 82%	82%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 82 1/2%	82 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 83%	83%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 83 1/2%	83 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 84%	84%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 84 1/2%	84 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 85%	85%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 85 1/2%	85 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 86%	86%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 86 1/2%	86 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 87%	87%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 87 1/2%	87 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 88%	88%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 88 1/2%	88 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 89%	89%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 89 1/2%	89 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 90%	90%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 90 1/2%	90 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 91%	91%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 91 1/2%	91 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 92%	92%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 92 1/2%	92 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 93%	93%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 93 1/2%	93 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 94%	94%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 94 1/2%	94 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 95%	95%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 95 1/2%	95 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 96%	96%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 96 1/2%	96 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 97%	97%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 97 1/2%	97 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 98%	98%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 98 1/2%	98 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 99%	99%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 99 1/2%	99 1/2%	28.48	78.53
Alcoa Corp. 100%	100%	28.48	78.53



ACROSS

1 More plucky
6 Dissonant
10 Fare for Miss Muffet
14 Oil or Oyl
15 Widespread
16 Lock inventor
17 Vampire of folklore
18 Protection
19 Austen novel
20 Denist?
23 Fulfilled
24 City near Phoenix
25 Surgical light
27 Command
31 Joiner?
33 Genius of evergreen trees
36 "You," to Be
39 Marsh heron
41 Tools for swindlers?
43 Pelvic bones
44 Actress-writer
46 Baby powder
47 Squabble
49 Allen and Herman
51 Guadalupe gala

DOWN

1 "The Bug" Poe
2 Having wings
3 Rodolfo's beloved
4 Wicked
5 Kingdoms
6 Spheres
7 Workbench
8 Baiters (be upset)
9 Put on the market again
10 Ex follower
11 Shark who is Mike's boss?
12 Gantry or Fudd

53 Deviate
55 Deco
56 Carpenter's libation?
62 Punjabi prince
64 One of the brassicas
65 Roman magistrate
66 College founded in 1440
67 Gladys beginner
68 Delta or Pee Wee
69 Fiscal concern
70 Filmfare V.I.P.
71 Tugged from a course

13 Irish poet-playwright
21 maid
22 Diameter
26 Gets at it
27 Moves like a cork on water
28 Famed pen name
29 Backstabber's act?
30 Added attractions
32 Jan van Eyck
34 Flemish painter
35 Indigo
37 Friend in a fray
38 Milit. medals
40 Bridge positions
42 Hermied and
45 Honest planer?
48 Gave the ax to
50 Planetary
51 Got along
52 Steaming
54 Wide-mouthed
55 Sitarist
56 Shankar
58 Concept
59 "A" From the Bridge
60 Miller
61 Otherwise
62 Bulrush, e.g.
63 Carpenter

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



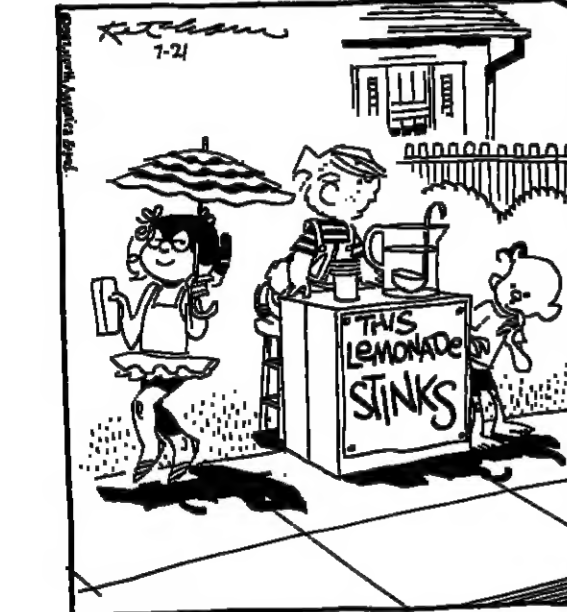
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



'IT WAS SURE NICE OF OL' MARGARET TO MAKE A SIGN FOR US, HUH, JOEY?'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOWNK
ORNOC
REYMOB
GIZAHN

Answer here: THE (Answers tomorrow)
Friday's Jumbles: LEECH, NOVEL, LATEST, PURPLE
Answer: An acronym is a good word to use when you can't do this—SPELL THE OTHER ONE.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	28	19	Algeria	28	19
Amsterdam	28	19	Amsterdam	28	19
Antwerp	28	19	Antwerp	28	19
Berlin	28	19	Berlin	28	19
Bombay	28	19	Bombay	28	19
Buenos Aires	28	19	Buenos Aires	28	19
Calcutta	28	19	Calcutta	28	19
Cairo	28	19	Cairo	28	19
Cardiff	28	19	Cardiff	28	19
Chennai	28	19	Chennai	28	19
Columbo	28	19	Columbo	28	19
Dakar	28	19	Dakar	28	19
Dhaka	28	19	Dhaka	28	19
Dublin	28	19	Dublin	28	19
Frankfurt	28	19	Frankfurt	28	19
Geneva	28	19	Geneva	28	19
Hankow	28	19	Hankow	28	19
Hong Kong	28	19	Hong Kong	28	19
Kobe	28	19	Kobe	28	19
London	28	19	London	28	19
Los Angeles	28	19	Los Angeles	28	19
Madras	28	19	Madras	28	19
Mumbai	28	19	Mumbai	28	19
Nairobi	28	19	Nairobi	28	19
Paris	28	19	Paris	28	19
Perth	28	19	Perth	28	19
Port of Spain	28	19	Port of Spain	28	19
San Francisco	28	19	San Francisco	28	19
Singapore	28	19	Singapore	28	19
Sourabaya	28	19	Sourabaya	28	19
Taipei	28	19	Taipei	28	19
Tokyo	28	19	Tokyo	28	19
Yokohama	28	19	Yokohama	28	19

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, July 20.

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.	London	Class	Prev.
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, July 20.

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.	London	Class	Prev.
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25
ABN	48.80	48.80	AA Corp	10.25	10.25

BOOKS

HEMINGWAY

By Kenneth S. Lynn. Illustrated. 702 pages. \$24.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Kenneth S. Lynn's "Hemingway" is only the third full-scale biography of the writer to appear since his suicide in 1961 — after Carlos Baker's "Ernest Hemingway: A Life Story" (1969) and Jeffrey Meyers' "Hemingway: A Biography" (1985). Still, the appearance of Lynn's study may strike readers as superfluous, especially coming so soon after Meyers' dramatic narrative. And after all, it's not exactly as if Ernest Hemingway lived his life in secret.

Yet Lynn's book is essential. By bringing to light certain key events in Hemingway's early childhood, he not only deals with material that his predecessors either overlooked or actively denied; he also puts his subject's life and work into a new perspective.

A professor of history at Johns Hopkins University, and the author of several books on American history and literature, including "Mark Twain and Southwestern Humor" and "William Dean Howells: An American Life," Lynn has drawn on evidence from Hemingway's background and childhood to propose the Freudian psychodrama that shaped the writer's unconscious life.

Born 18 months after his sister Marceline, Ernest provoked his overbearing mother, Grace, to act out her own childhood resentment at the arrival of her brother, Leister, when she was 2. "How much nicer it would have been for Grace if she and little Leister had been twins of the same sex," Lynn observes. "How much nicer, correspondingly, it would be for Marceline — her mother's surrogate — if she and little Ernest could be turned into twins. Thus, she took early action to assert her authority over even the sexuality of her son," by outfitting him in dresses and keeping his hair long until he was 6.

The consequences for Hemingway's unconscious, Lynn speculates, were a fear of castration and a longing for sexual revolt that were evident in both his behavior and his art. His mother's early treatment of him explains his wanderlust, his ambivalence toward women, his death-defying, death-seeking physical abuse of himself and virtually every other aspect of "the sickness unto death" that was Hemingway's life.

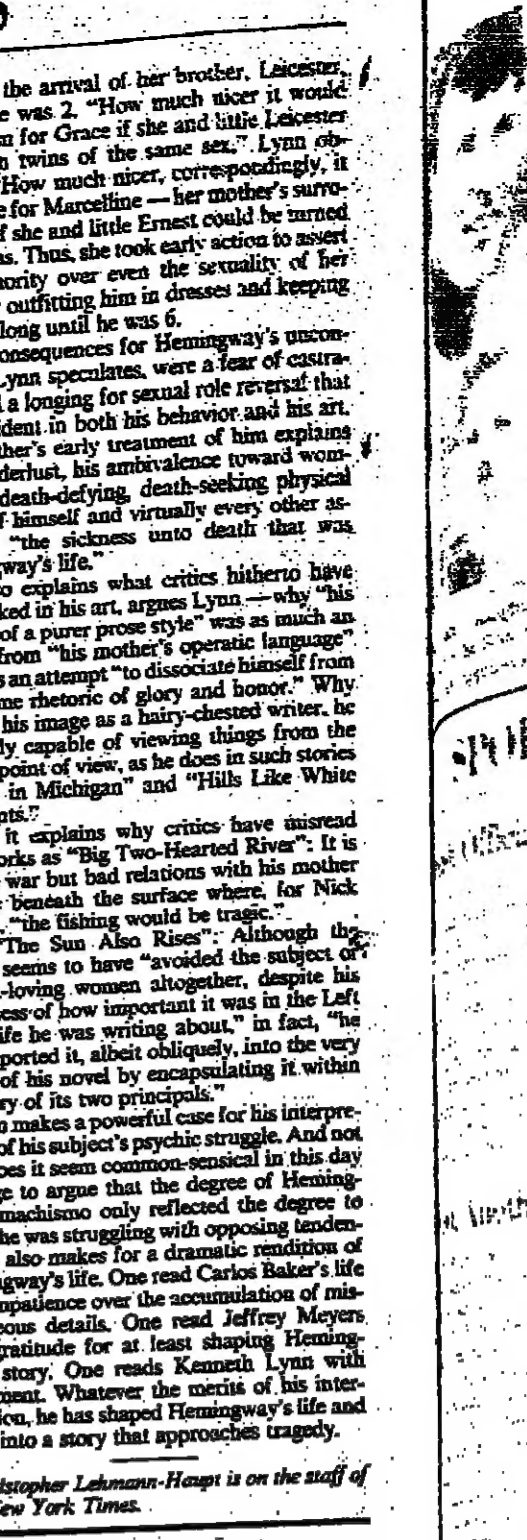
It also explains what critics hitherto have overlooked in his art, argues Lynn — why the pursuit of a "pure prose style" was as much an escape from "his mother's operatic language" as it was an attempt "to dissociate himself from a wartime rhetoric of glory and honor." Why a wartime rhetoric of glory and honor? Why a fully capable of viewing things from the female point of view, as he does in such stories as "Up in Michigan" and "Hills Like White Elephants"?

And it explains why critics have misread such works as "Big Two-Hearted River." It is not the war but bad relations with his mother that lie beneath the surface where, for Nick Adams, "the fishing would be tragic."

Or "The Sun Also Rises." Although the author seems to have "avoided the subject of women-loving women altogether, despite his awareness of how important it was in the Left Bank life he was writing about," in fact, "the book is a study in the very center of his story of its two principals."

Lynn makes a powerful case for his interpretation of his subject's psychic struggle. And not only does it seem common-sense in this day and age to argue that the degree of Hemingway's machismo only reflected the degree to which he was struggling with opposing tendencies, it also makes for a dramatic redemption of Hemingway's life. One read Carlos Baker's life of Hemingway's life. One read Jeffrey Meyers with gratitude for at least shaping Hemingway's story. One reads Kenneth Lynn with excitement. Whatever the merits of his interpretation, he has shaped Hemingway's life and death into a story that approaches tragedy.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

In the SWIFT International tournament in Brussels, Gary Kasparov made the task of coming from behind to tie for first place with Ljubomir Ljubojevic by scoring several impressively quick victories. Here is how he dispatched the Dutch grandmaster John Van der Wiel.

White's 14... N-K4? was an elaborate venture before his opponent's move was completed.

White's 17... K-K1, the tactical justification being that 17... N-K4? 18 B-N3, B-K1, 19 K-K1 costs Black his pinned bishop.

After 17... N-B1, Black was on the point of completing his development with 18... B-K3, but White pounced ingeniously with 18 N-QN5! which threatened to trap the black queen after 18... P-K4, 19 B-B5.

Black found a temporary way to survive with 18... N-K3, but after 19 B-N3, the consequence of 19... P-K4 would have been 20 B-B5, again threatening 20 B-B5 and ensuring White positional superiority.

Black persevered with 19... P-B3, but with merciless Capablanca-like logic, White dragged him into an end game with 20 N-B3, Q-N1, 21 Q-N6! Q-B2, 22 Q-Q4, K-Q2, 23 B-K3!, where the black bishop was starved of squares and the black knight all but trapped out of play.

Since 23... P-KN4, 24 P-KN4!, N-N2 (or 24... N-B5; 25 B-N3, P-B3, 26 R-Q4; 25 P-

White	Black	White	Black
1. P4	1. P4	1. P4	1. P4
2. P4	2. P4	2. P4	2. P4
3. P4	3. P4	3. P4	3. P4
4. P4	4. P4	4. P4	4. P4
5. P4	5. P4	5. P4	5. P4
6. P4	6. P4	6. P4	6. P4
7. P4	7. P4	7. P4	7. P4
8. P4	8. P4	8. P4	8. P4
9. P4	9. P4	9. P4	9. P4
10. P4	10. P4	10. P4	10. P4

SPORTS

On Center Stage in the British Open, Azinger Bowed but Wasn't Beaten

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Staff Writer

MURFIELD, Scotland — The books will dutifully record that Nick Faldo won the 1987 British Open, that an Englishman, bravely tramping through the heather, emerged ghostly from the weathering mists and reclaimed for Great Britain what was rightfully hers. But the truth of the matter is that Faldo, who had not a single birdie on the final round, didn't win it.

Paul Azinger lost the 1987 British Open. Nick Faldo never laid a glove on him.

"No way," Azinger said when asked if Faldo had pressured him. "I knew where I stood all day. It was my golf tournament to win, or to lose. And I lost."

To drive home the point, Azinger said, "The three tournaments I've won this year, I went out and won them. Nobody lost them. I won them. Here, I lost."

Yet there was something in the way he spoke, perhaps the strength and purposefulness in his tone, or the hint of defiance in his clear brown eyes, that suggested he hadn't lost much at all — just this one tournament — that he is destined for a

shelf that Faldo might reach only with a stipulator. "Don't anybody feel sorry for me," Azinger said. "I've proven I can play with anyone in the world, proven I'm one of the better wind players, proven a lot to myself and to everyone else that I'm a contender. I've been on the tour for five years and I've never been in the hunt for a major championship."

"Greg Norman had several chances before he won his first major. This was my first shot. I'm proud of the way I played. I wanted to win this tournament so bad, and I'm proud to say I wasn't afraid to win. I put myself in a position where a lot of people would have been throwing up."

You hear this tone occasionally, the combination of arrogance and confidence that can illuminate the face of a champion. Azinger is 27, and in the next two or three years we'll know if he's really a big gun or just some empty cannon barking. But the way he sounds, if it doesn't happen, it isn't going to be because he didn't try.

"I enjoyed being on center stage. It's where I wanted to be," he said, unafraid of the consequence of

such brazenness. "I wanted to be the leader after the second and third round, and I was. I got to play in front of the whole world, and I played my butt off — for 17 holes. If you're afraid of center stage, you've got no chance. I used to be afraid. No more. I want it more than anything now. That's one reason I know I'm going to be a great player someday."

How great?

"I want to be the best player in the world." Going into the third round of the open, Azinger said, he wanted to feel what it was like to be in contention in a major tournament, and the surprise was how little it turned out to be. "It was hard to eat breakfast" Sunday morning, "but I always felt that way in the lead. It wasn't as traumatic as I thought. It wasn't any different than on the PGA Tour. I like the way it felt. I handled it well. I came out of the box playing like a trooper."

You can have your pick of eight places where he might have lost it. On No. 9, by far the easiest hole of the day — a three birdie, one bogey — where Azinger was three shots ahead and a birdie would

have sprung him clear of the field. On 10 and 11, both of which he bogeyed. On 12, 14 and 16, where he had made birdie putts and missed. On 17, where he chose his driver over his one-iron, and pulled the shot into a pot bunker. On 18, where he hit a five-iron into such a terrible predicament in the sand that Lawrence of Arabia might not have escaped. Azinger called 17 "my demise, a ridiculous choice of clubs." But you can make a case for any of the others.

The point is that the drama of the British Open was all Azinger's making. Faldo, scrambling to make pars, wasn't pressuring him. The canny veterans who were expected to swoop down on an unprotected leader board, took themselves out of contention early.

Through No. 8, Azinger seemed invincible. He was hitting greens easily, and with his eccentric, push-broom style of putting there didn't seem to be a spot on the greens outside his range. But from No. 8 on, he didn't make a putt. "My putter actually failed me," he said in genuine amazement. The hole that everyone will remember was

No. 18. For the last two years Azinger has been the PGA's leader in sand saps. He gets up and down on 18, he forces a playoff. But he left himself 25 feet (7.5 meters) of putt. When he missed, he sank to his knees and stared at the empty cup. Tears seemed to well in his eyes. For a moment it looked as if he'd never get up, that he'd stay there until he dissolved. "I went down to gather myself," he said. "I wanted so hard to hold my head up. I was grinding. I was shell-shocked. I'd been on the verge of winning a tournament that puts me in the history books."

Anyone could understand his disappointment. But Azinger didn't want pity. He wanted you to know exactly what he had inside, exactly what you'd be looking at the next time he came through town. "I don't bogey the last two holes very often," he said. "I wasn't my time this time. I wasn't choking. I just didn't win."

Four bogeys on the back nine, and a vanishing putt when he needed it most, say Azinger may have choked. But almost nobody wins his first time. And his time is surely coming.

SPORTS BRIEFS

British Officials Probe Horse Racing

LONDON (AP) — British tax authorities have interviewed leading jockeys, trainers and owners in an investigation of undeclared payments totaling millions of pounds, The Times of London reported Monday.

The newspaper said that among those who had been questioned were U.S. jockey Steve Cauthen; British champion jockey Pat Eddery; Willie Carson, who often rides for Queen Elizabeth II; Henry Cecil, Britain's most successful trainer, and a number of Arab sheikhs. Carson and Cecil confirmed that they had been interviewed.

The Times described the investigation as the biggest involving British horse racing and said stud fees, too, were being looked into. "The inquiry is part of a determined move by the authorities to end tax avoidance in a sport which has always existed on cash payments," the newspaper said.

At 80, Another Marathon, No Record

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Mavis Lindgren, who carries a photo to prove to skeptics that she set a world record at an Oregon marathon at the age of 78, Sunday finished the 26-mile San Francisco Marathon with a time of 5:59:36 but cramps in her right leg prevented her from breaking the world record of 5:10 for women over 80.

Her husband of 54 years, Carl, who met her at the finish line, suggested that she shouldn't run anymore but Lindgren replied, "I will try it again, yes. I don't give up easily. I'm a stubborn English woman."

It was the retired nurse's 47th marathon. As a child in Manitoba, Canada, she contracted whooping cough, which was treated only with goose grease and turpentine and led to tuberculosis when she was a teenager. As an adult, she contracted pneumonia three times until, at 62, her doctor recommended she start walking around the block. About three years later, she ran her first marathon.

For the Record

José-Luis Ramirez of Mexico regained the vacant World Boxing Council lightweight title Sunday night with a unanimous 12-round decision over Terence Allis of Guyana in Saint-Tropez, France. Hector Camacho took the title from Ramirez in 1985 but was stripped of it in April for failing to defend in the stipulated time. (AP)

Roche Takes Lead in Tour

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VILLARD-DE-LANS, France — Stephen Roche of Ireland took the lead in the Tour de France bicycle race Monday by finishing the 19th stage on a breakaway in the Alps with Pedro Delgado of Spain.

Roche began the day 2 minutes, 34 seconds behind leader Jean-François Bernard of France, but he punctured a tire at the base of the steep Chaboussin hill, 21.5 miles (35 kilometers) from the finish.

Delgado won the 115-mile (185-kilometer) stage in 4 hours, 53 minutes, 34 seconds with Roche three seconds behind. Marino Lajareta and Angelino Furiel of Spain and Charly Mottet of France came in 30 seconds later with Luis Herrera of Colombia sixth, 1:05 back.

Mottet, who had worn the yellow jersey for a week, moved back up to second overall with Delgado third, Bernard fourth and Herrera fifth. Guido Bontempi of Italy and Dietrich Thurau of West Germany failed drug tests after earlier stages of the tour, officials said.

Bontempi tested positive July 7 after winning the seventh stage. He was demoted to last place, with 10 minutes deducted from his overall time. Thurau tested positive after the eighth stage, but he later quit the tour with a knee injury. Both were fined \$810. (UPI, AP)



Don Mattingly was frustrated after a strike in the fifth inning. He singled and doubled, but couldn't hit a homer.

Mattingly Homer Streak Ended As Rangers Beat Yankees, 20-3

By Ross Newhan

Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

ARLINGTON, Texas — The bat that Don Mattingly has promised to send to the Hall of Fame, but not until it breaks, survived Sunday night. It was Mattingly's home run streak that was broken.

In a characteristic performance, the New York Yankees' first baseman merely singled and doubled in four at-bats as the Texas Rangers provided most of the fireworks en route to an 20-3 victory that seemed to turn the Mattingly show into a sideshow.

The Rangers collected 22 hits and were leading, 18-3, when Lou Piniella, asked catcher Rick Cerone to make his major-league pitching debut with the bases loaded and no outs in the eighth inning.

Cerone got a pop up and a running grounder, but before he could get to the bases, he was hit by a line drive from Bobby Witt, who had doubled and singled twice.

Witt, the second Texas pitcher to bat since the designated hitter rule was adopted in 1973, struck out as Cerone finished with a flourish.

Mattingly would have liked to have finished with a flourish, but "who's to say I won't get another chance," he said with a small smile. "I'd like to do it again. I like this. I like hitting the ball in the seat."

He had homered in eight straight games, tying the major-league record set by Duke Long, then of the Pittsburgh Pirates, in 1936.

"I never even knew of Mr. Long," a sheepish Mattingly said before going to work Sunday. "Somebody asked me about him and said he played in the '50s. I wasn't even born until 1961."

Mattingly may approach history from something of a narrow time frame, but he was definitely trying to write history of his own.

Particularly in his final at-bat, against reliever Jeff Russell in the eighth inning, the Yankees trailed, 15-2. There was nothing to be concerned with except the record.

Mattingly had two big swings, fouling off the first pitch and missing the second, before riding an outside fastball into the left-field corner for his double, at which point a crowd of 30,875 gave him a standing ovation.

He had batted three times against

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

In other major league games Sunday, United Press International and The Associated Press reported:

Angels & Brewers 5: In Milwaukee, pinch-hitter Ruppert Jones's three-run double, during a five-run eighth, helped California win.

Twins 7, Blue Jays 6: In Minneapolis, Tom Brunansky drove in three runs and three relievers stopped Toronto with 6½ strong innings. Dan Schatzeder striking out six in 3½.

White Sox 9, Indians 7: In Chicago, Greg Walker homered to start a decisive three-run fifth and the White Sox also scored three runs on two Cleveland wild pitches.

Orioles 5, Royals 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Billy Ripken hit his first major-league homer, with two on, as Baltimore swept the four-game series. The Royals have lost 10 of their last 11.

Cardinals 5, Padres 4: In the National League, in San Diego, Jack Clark's second homer of the game, with two out in the 10th inning, gave St. Louis its victory. The Padres' pitchers had held Clark to 1 hit in 11 at-bats and had struck him out eight times in the three previous games of the series.

Mets 6, Reds 5: In New York, Kevin McReynolds's bases-loaded single, following a 58-minute rain delay with one out in the bottom of the 11th, beat Cincinnati.

Giants 4, Cubs 3: In San Francisco, Mike Aldrete homered in the eighth to beat Chicago. Winning reliever Scott Garretts struck out five of the six batters he faced.

Pirates 7, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, John Cangelosi went three for five for Pittsburgh and hit his first homer this year.

Lee's Still Pitching Those Curveballs

Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — Bill Lee, the former major-league pitcher who is running for president on the Rhinoceros Party ticket, would turn the White House into a Mexican restaurant and offer "free showers in the East Wing." Other advisors from Lee, who is known as Spaceman:

• "I live in Canada because they have a lot of plaid shirts."

• "If I were a Tibetan priest and ate everything perfect, I'd live to be 105. The way I'm going now, I'll probably only make it to 102. I'll give away three years to beer."

• "I believe you come back as whatever you've abused in a previous life. If you're a dope smoker, you might come back as a tree and get processed into a Zig Zag. I hope to come back as a grain in the field and get turned into some of the finest Dortmund Union beer in Germany. And that Pete will drink me."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

PITCHING (7 columns)

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